

OUCH, MY  
N. BREAK  
HIM NECK  
NO MATTER  
OH, OUCH!

15

15

15

15

15



VOL. 87, NO. 192.

## GERMANY TO RAISE ARMY OF 500,000

Hitler Says Action Is Made  
Necessary Because Other  
Nations Did Not Follow  
Versailles Treaty and  
Disarm.

### ISSUES APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE

Denounces Armament Poli-  
cies of Other Countries  
and Asserts Reich Must  
Have International Re-  
spect — Compulsory  
Training Decreed.

By the Associated Press.  
BERLIN, March 16.—The Ger-  
man cabinet at a secret session  
today is said to have decreed com-  
pulsory military training.

The German new army of the  
future, it is stated, will consist of  
12 army corps of 36 divisions.  
The number of men in a division  
varies considerably among differ-  
ent nations. While one estimate  
placed the number of men in Ger-  
many's new army at 480,000, an-  
other says that the number would  
be only 325,000. Figuring on still  
another basis would give a total of  
more than 500,000 men.

A spokesman for the reichswehr  
later said it was impossible to  
give the figure of Germany's fu-  
ture army. He said "the figure is  
mysterious and will be fixed in a  
coming law."

Under the treaty of Versailles,  
Germany was allowed a standing  
army of only 100,000 men, with no  
air corps and a vastly re-  
stricted navy. Within the past  
week, however, official acknowl-  
edgment has been made that Germany  
now possesses a military air force.

Reichswehr leader rushed back  
to Berlin from Berchtesgaden to-  
day and issued an appeal to the  
German people in which he empha-  
sized that failure of other nations  
to live up to the reduction of arm-  
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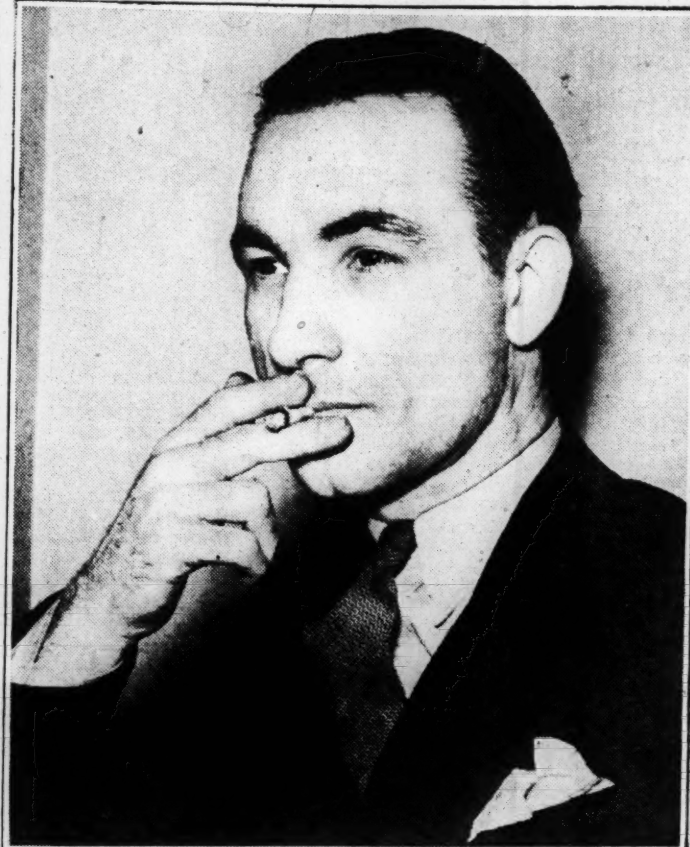
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### Jury Unable to Agree on Verdict



—By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.  
GEORGE COUCH.

## DUST STORM SWEEPS SIX WESTERN STATES

Visibility Cut to 100 Feet—  
Soil Drifts Like Snow  
in Blizzard.

By the Associated Press.  
KANSAS CITY, March 16.—  
Whipped by winds that reached 63  
miles an hour, clouds of dust swept  
across the eastern sections of Wy-  
oming and Colorado, and the west-  
ern parts of Nebraska, Kansas, Kan-  
sas and Texas yesterday.

During the storm visibility was  
cut to less than 100 feet; street  
lights were turned on in mid-after-  
noon.

At Goodland, Kan., citizens saw  
dust clouds roll in from the west  
for 15 minutes; then darkness.  
Electric lights were turned on, but  
could not be seen 50 feet away.

W. S. Leonard of Wichita, Kan.,  
was killed near Hutchinson. He  
was struck by a motor car when he  
sought to warn other motorists  
after his own machine had been  
wrecked. A short time later three  
men were injured when their auto-  
mobile crashed into the wreckage of  
Leonard's car.

Motor buses were stranded on  
highways in western Kansas.  
The soil drifted against obstruc-  
tions like snow in a blizzard. Air-  
plane pilots said the dust and sand  
extended upward to 12,000 feet.

Nine oil rigs and eight belt and  
engine houses in the oil field near  
Florence, Colo., were blown down.  
At the Bald Coal Camp in the same  
vicinity, the powder house was  
smashed and explosives scattered.

The damage to wheat fields could  
not be estimated, but reports from  
Kansas and Oklahoma said the soil  
was not blown away so badly as  
in the storms of Feb. 23. After  
that storm the Federal soil erosion  
service estimated 34,000,000 acres  
had been damaged in six States.

At Guyton, the Panhandle of  
Oklahoma, schools were closed be-  
cause of the dust.

### DR. SAYMAN'S COMPANY FINED FOR MISLABELING PRODUCTS

81-Year-Old Founder of Firm  
Watches Payment of \$1000  
Penalty in \$1 and \$2 Bills

T. M. Sayman Products Co., 2117  
Franklin avenue, pleaded "no con-  
test" today to a Federal informa-  
tion charging "false and fraudu-  
lent" claims on labels as to the  
therapeutic properties of Sayman's  
Soap, Healing Salve and Liniment.

Judge Davis fined the company  
\$100 on each count and ordered it  
to pay costs totaling \$47, bringing  
the bill to \$1047. "Dr. T. M. Say-  
man, 81-year-old founder of the  
business, and Dr. J. S. Brewer, a  
partner in the company, paid the  
fine and costs with a bundle of \$1  
and \$2 bills.

Sayman, on crutches because of  
an abdominal ailment, stood by with  
his associate while the money was  
being counted out.

"Always glad to get small  
change," District Clerk James J.  
O'Connor told them, as the count  
was completed.

### BABY BURNED BY RADIATOR IN HOME DIES AT HOSPITAL

18-Month-Old Son of Mr. and Mrs.  
Everett Aubuchon Injured in  
His Crib

Dale, 18-month-old son of Mr. and  
Mrs. Everett Aubuchon, died today  
at Children's Hospital, where he  
was taken Thursday suffering from  
severe burns of the hands and face  
received when he leaned from his  
crib against a hot radiator at his  
home, 4873 St. Ferdinand avenue.  
An inquest will be held Monday.

## BURGLARS GET AWAY IN TWO POLICE CHASES

Pair Escape One Group, Run  
Into Another but Finally  
Flee in Auto.

Pursued for several miles early  
today by policemen, who fired four  
shots at their automobile, two bur-  
glars finally shook off their per-  
sue in the vicinity of Clayton ave-  
nue and Sarah street, only to run  
into a second chase near Twenty-  
third and O'Fallon streets, where  
another group of policemen had  
sought them.

They escaped that time also, but  
not before police had obtained the  
license number of the automobile,  
concealed in the first chase by a  
rag which later had blown away.

The burglars first attracted at-  
tention at 4:25 a. m., when George  
Gerke was awakened by a noise at  
his home at 4102 Shenandoah ave-  
nue. He looked across the street  
and saw two men forcing open the  
door of Rudolph Walther's drug  
store. Gerke saw the burglars' au-  
tomobile near by, and heard a po-  
lice broadcast from the radio in  
their car.

Alarm Sent Over Radio.  
He telephoned Police Headquar-  
ters, an alarm was sent out over  
the radio. The burglars heard it,  
apparently, as a moment later they  
drove away. Detectives Austin Bor-  
linghouse and Robert Goldsmith,  
in a police car a few blocks away  
talking to Patrolman Chauncey Sterling,  
heard it and started for the drug  
store, taking Sterling with them.

On Shaw boulevard at Alfred ave-  
nue the police car passed that of  
the burglars, going in an opposite  
direction. Swinging around, the po-  
licemen followed the burglars in  
Alfred avenue to Magnolia, and  
west to Kingshighway. The police  
car narrowly missed a collision with  
a milk truck at Kingshighway and  
Magnolia, and was momentarily de-  
layed.

Speeding north on Kingshighway  
at 60 miles an hour, the policemen  
followed the burglars to Manchester  
avenue, turned east to Taylor, then  
west on Wichita to Kingshighway,  
north again to Oakland, east to  
Newstead, north to Clayton, and  
then east, where, after a few blocks,  
the policemen lost the trail.

Beat patrolmen along the route  
of the chase telephoned to head-  
quarters the location of the cars as  
they passed, and this information  
was sent out over the radio for the  
information of other cruising police  
cars.

Start of Second Chase.  
Listening to these broadcasts and  
descriptions of the burglars at Po-  
lice Headquarters, Detective Ser-  
geant John Fischer thought he re-  
cognized descriptions of the men.  
"They hang out around Twenty-  
third and Cass," he said. "Let's go  
up there and look around."

At Twenty-third and O'Fallon,  
two blocks from Cass, Fischer and  
his men sighted the automobile of  
the burglars. They got close enough  
to see the license number and to  
fire several shots, but were outdis-  
tanced.

The druggist, Walther, after  
checking over his stock, reported the  
burglars had taken about \$12  
worth of cigarettes.

Business Optimism in England.  
By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, March 16.—Walter  
Runciman, president of the Board  
of Trade, in an address yesterday  
said there is "every sign of return-  
ing prosperity." Attacking persons  
who say Britain is not making sub-  
stantial recovery, Runciman said  
"We are better off than three years  
ago, and three years hence we will  
be better off still."

## JURY DISAGREES IN COUCH RETRIAL IN SIKO MURDER

7 Said to Have Voted  
Guilty — 5 Doubted  
Testimony That Paroled  
Convict Told of Shooting

### STATE SAYS ACCUSED WILL BE TRIED AGAIN

Several Jurors Felt Prose-  
cution Should Offer Louis  
De More Who Confessed  
Through Fear.

The jury in the second trial of  
George Couch, 27-year-old paroled  
convict charged with the murder  
of Patrolman Albert Siko, was dis-  
charged at 10:50 o'clock this morn-  
ing, when the foreman reported it  
was unable to reach a verdict. The  
jury began its deliberations shortly  
before 10 o'clock last night.

At his first trial last October,  
Couch was convicted and punish-  
ment fixed at life imprisonment.  
The defendant was granted a new  
trial by Circuit Judge Hogan be-  
cause of prejudicial remarks by  
Assistant Circuit Attorney Flynn in  
an opening statement to the jury.  
Flynn said today Couch would be  
retried at an early date.

Circuit Judge Russell was in-  
formed by the foreman, William M.  
Cunningham, a railroad clerk, 412  
Kossuth avenue, that the jury stood  
7 to 5. The foreman was not asked,  
and did not reveal, the basis of the  
division. When Cunningham ex-  
pressed the opinion that further de-  
liberation would be futile, Judge  
Russell thanked the jurors for their  
service and discharged them.

Explanation Made.  
Later Cunningham and four other  
jurors called at the Circuit Attor-  
ney's office, at the request of Flynn,  
and informed Judge Russell that  
seven jurors voted for conviction on  
the last trial following a 6 to 6  
deadlock on four previous ballots.  
The jurors explained that those vot-  
ing for acquittal doubted the testi-  
mony of a young woman, George  
Schumaker, who said Couch came to  
his home to hide following the  
killing. These jurors also found it  
difficult to believe that Couch, an  
ex-convict, would have given rel-  
atives and acquaintances details of  
the shooting and have shown them  
the revolver he took away from an  
officer he had shot.

Several jurors also believed that  
the State should have produced  
Louis De More, who confessed the  
crime, pleaded guilty, and was sen-  
tenced to life imprisonment before  
the discovery of evidence linking  
Couch with the killing. There was  
testimony, these jurors pointed out,  
that De More, 42 years old, re-  
sembled Couch, but the jurors be-  
lieved the best evidence of this re-  
semblance would have been De  
More's presence in court. The ju-  
rors favoring acquittal also found  
fault, Cunningham explained, with  
the failure of the State to corrobor-  
ate Schumaker's statement that he  
made a phone call on the morn-  
ing after the shooting, which result-  
ed in Russell Couch calling for  
George Couch. The call was made  
to the home of a neighbor of  
Couch's sister.

As has been told, De More was  
paroled by Gov. McKelvey after ex-  
plaining that he had pleaded guilty be-  
cause he had been identified by the  
dying policeman, and feared he  
would be hanged if he faced a jury.  
At the time of his release from pri-  
son last autumn the State had an  
understanding with the attorney that  
De More would appear at the trial,  
if needed, but authorities lost all  
trace of him.

Flynn, in his closing argument,  
asked the death penalty. The prose-  
cutor, in a resume of the evidence,  
stressed the testimony of State's  
witnesses that Couch showed Siko's  
revolver, wrenched from the offi-  
cer's hand by the killer, to his  
brother, Russell Couch, and ac-  
quaintances. The revolver, Flynn  
pointed out, was found at the home  
of Couch's sister, where the defend-  
ant roomed.

Defense Dwells on De More.  
Louis E. Miller, appointed by the  
Court to defend Couch, dwelt on the  
confession of De More that he  
killed Siko, and charged the State  
with failure to explain why De  
More could not now be located.  
Miller contended that the State  
killed Siko, and to deny the state-  
ment of his brother and others that  
he told them he had tried to hold  
up a street car operator and had  
shot Siko to escape. Under cross-  
examination yesterday the defend-  
ant admitted that he perjured  
himself at his first trial. In his

Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

## 29 MINERS JAILED FOR REFUSING TO CALL OFF STRIKE

Officers of New Anthracite  
Union at Wilkes-Barre,  
Pa., Are Sentenced for  
Contempt.

### FIFTEEN OTHERS TO BE TRIED

Complaint by Glen Alden  
Co. — Defendants Plead  
Walkout Is Protest  
Against Assaults.

By the Associated Press.  
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 16.  
—Twenty-nine officers of the United  
Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania  
were jailed today for contempt of  
court.

They refused to rescind a strike  
call at the Glen Alden Coal Co.  
operations as decreed by Judge W.  
A. Valentine.

Judge Valentine ordered them to  
jail until they comply "or show a  
willingness to comply" with his  
order.

State police and deputy sheriffs  
guarded the courthouse in anticipa-  
tion of a demonstration.

The strike was called last Feb. 2.  
The company obtained the injunction  
which prohibited interference  
with miners wanting to work and  
ordered that the strike call be ab-  
rogated "forthwith."

Glen Alden officers instituted the  
contempt action when the union  
failed to rescind the strike vote.  
Judge Valentine cited the officers  
for direct contempt and cited 15  
others for acts of alleged interference.  
The 15 were granted jury trials  
and bail was fixed for their  
appearance.

Coal company officers contend  
the new union ordered the walk-  
out in a demand for recognition.  
Union officers answered that the  
present walkout was not for that  
purpose, but is a protest against al-  
leged assaults on their members at  
a Glen Alden colliery where work-  
ers affiliated with the old union,  
the United Mine Workers of Amer-  
ica, had called a strike.

The injunction is based on alleged  
breach of contract, the company  
contending that the men in accep-  
ting employment, ratified the agree-  
ment made by the coal operators  
and the United Mine Workers of  
America in 1930. Leaders of the  
new union insist on the right to  
strike and deny it breaks any con-  
tract.

A contempt proceedings which  
attracted several thousand sym-  
patizers last March 4, the cited union  
officers said they had not power to  
rescind the strike.

They testified that authority rest-  
ed with the membership. Most  
of them, however, testified that  
they had done nothing and would  
not do anything to influence such  
action.

### CLOUDY, COLDER TONIGHT; FAIR, MODERATE TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES.

|         |    |          |    |
|---------|----|----------|----|
| 1 a. m. | 65 | 9 a. m.  | 62 |
| 2 a. m. | 63 | 10 a. m. | 64 |
| 3 a. m. | 64 | 11 a. m. | 65 |
| 4 a. m. | 65 | 12 m.    | 66 |
| 5 a. m. | 63 | 1 p. m.  | 69 |
| 6 a. m. | 63 | 2 p. m.  | 70 |
| 7 a. m. | 62 | 3 p. m.  | 74 |
| 8 a. m. | 62 | 4 p. m.  | 78 |

Indicates street reading.  
Yesterday's high 78 (2 p. m.), low  
55 (1 a. m.).

Official forecast  
for St. Louis and  
vicinity: Mostly  
cloudy and much  
colder tonight;  
lowest tempera-  
ture about 36;  
tomorrow fair,  
with rising  
temperature in  
northwest portion.

Illinois: Rain  
and much colder  
tonight; tomor-  
row generally  
fair.

Sunset, 6:09. Sunrise (tomorrow)  
6:09. Stage of the Mississippi at  
St. Louis, 20.4 feet, a rise of 0.2;  
at Grafton, Ill., 14.7 feet, a fall of 0.3;  
the Missouri at St. Charles, 20.5  
feet, no change.

Next Week's Weather Forecast.  
By the Associated Press.  
CHICAGO, March 16.—Weather  
outlook for the period March 18 to  
25: For the upper Mississippi and  
lower Missouri valleys and the  
Northern and Central Great Plains:  
Some precipitation during the latter  
part of week; temperatures mostly  
near normal.

## GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER ADMINISTRATION OF RELIEF IN OHIO

### SENATE VOTES TO EXTEND FERA FOR YEAR; DEFERS ACTION ON PWA

Both Proposed by Glass as  
Amendments to Works  
Bill, but Minority Leader  
McNary Delays Consid-  
eration of Latter.

### DECLARES IT RAISES FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE

Test on Move to Slash  
Fund to \$2,880,000,000  
Also Put Off — Small  
Attendance at First Sat-  
urday Session.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, March 16.—The  
Senate today approved an amend-  
ment to the \$4,880,000,000 relief bill  
extending the Federal Emergency  
Relief Administration until June 30,  
1936, but action on a proposal to  
extend the Public Works Adminis-  
tration until June 30, 1937, was de-  
ferred until Monday.

Both proposals were offered by  
Senator Glass (Dem.), Virginia,  
chairman of the appropriations  
committee in charge of the bill. Mi-  
nority Leader McNary described the  
PWA extension proposal as raising  
a "fundamental" question and sug-  
gested consideration be postponed  
until a larger attendance was on  
hand. It was the first Saturday  
meeting of the session and the at-  
tendance was light.

Senator Adams (Dem.), Colorado,  
followed Glass by introducing his  
amendment to cut the bill down to  
\$2,880,000,000. This will be consid-  
ered after the PWA amendment.  
A large group of conservatives on  
both sides were expected to support  
the Adams proposal, but Demo-  
cratic leaders did not expect it to  
be approved.

La Follette for Increase.  
Other attempts to change the  
measure were in prospect. Senator  
La Follette (Prog.), Wisconsin, who  
would like to see the total appro-  
priation raised to \$10,000,000,000,  
intends to propose an increase. Bonus  
and inflation riders are expected to  
be offered also.

The Senate eliminated a com-  
mittee amendment requiring the  
President to undertake all sanitary  
works projects under the bill by  
contract. The amendment had been  
incorporated at the instance of the  
Master Plumbers' Association.

Senator La Follette proposed the  
elimination. He said more than 100  
cities of more than 30,000 popula-  
tion did such work by "force ac-  
count" with regular city personnel.

Glass explained the amend-  
ment proposed by plumbers' union  
officials, who contended the  
plumbing of the Reedsville sub-  
sistence homestead project, in  
which Mrs. Roosevelt is interested,  
not only "would not plumb," but  
could have been installed for less  
by union workers.

Deadlock Broke.  
The deadlock which has delayed  
all major legislation for a month or  
more was broken yesterday when  
the Senate defeated the McCarran  
prevailing wage amendment, 50 to  
38, and passed an administration  
compromise, 83 to 2.

The McCarran amendment would  
have required payment of the pre-  
valing wage rate in private indus-  
try on all work done under the  
President's work relief program.

The successful compromise, to  
which most of the supporters of the  
McCarran amendment rallied  
after the defeat of their proposal,  
was offered by Senator Richard B.  
Russell Jr., of Georgia. It leaves  
the President free to pay "security  
wages," estimated by officials at  
\$50 a month, provided they do not  
"affect adversely" the wage scale  
in private industry. The exception  
was made that on all permanent  
Federal building projects he must  
pay the prevailing rate.

Senator Long of Louisiana, who  
had flung taunt after taunt at the  
administration in a lengthy fight,  
shouted "aye" for the McCarran  
amendment and then left the cham-  
ber so that he was not recorded on  
the Russell compromise. Two Re-  
publicans—Hale and Metcalf—were  
Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

### DAVEY DARES HOPKINS TO GO TO OHIO AND STAND SUIT FOR CRIMINAL LIBEL

By the Associated Press.  
COLUMBUS, O., March 16.  
ASSERTING that Harry L.  
Hopkins was making a  
"very serious charge" con-  
cerning the Ohio Relief Admin-  
istration, Gov. Davey "dared"  
Hopkins to come to Ohio and  
"stand suit for criminal libel."

Hopkins had charged that  
there was "incontrovertible" evi-  
dence of political corruption in  
the administration of relief in  
the State.

Davey declared that it was  
impossible that the Ohio admin-  
istration had anything to do  
with the matter. Hopkins re-  
ferred to "It must be that he  
(Hopkins) has completely lost  
his head," Davey added. "If  
they have taken over relief, I  
am very happy."

"I believe that, as sure as I  
live, relief can be run on a busi-  
ness-like basis and that we  
could save at least \$2,000,000  
monthly and not deprive a citi-  
zen of any aid that he is entitled  
to."

Davey said that he had con-  
siderable evidence concerning  
"silly expenditures."

### FIFTH ELOPEMENT IN HIS FAMILY SURPRISES SLEUTH

Ellis Parker of Mount Holly,  
N. J. Knows Crooks but  
Not Own Children.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., March 16.  
—Ellis Parker, the widely known  
chief of Burlington County detec-  
tives, has had another elopement in  
his family, the fifth in the past  
year.

Parker, whose fame as a sleuth  
has won him a place as a lecturer  
on crime at the University of North  
Carolina, and commissions to as-  
sist police departments from the  
cranberry bogs of New Jersey to the  
fruit orchards of Central California,  
announced that his daughter, Jane,  
17-year-old at high school student,  
eloped last Sunday and married  
Harold C. Brown, 19, a senior in  
Mount Holly High School. An-  
other pair accompanied them in  
the elopement and were married.

The fifth of Parker's nine chil-  
dren to slip away to the altar with-  
in the year, baffled the detective  
just as much as the four who pre-  
ceded her. The detective chief,  
who prefers his \$2500-a-year job in  
Burlington County to any of the  
fancied police jobs that have been  
offered him in the past 30 years, ad-  
mitted he did not suspect anything  
was in the air, just as he had had  
no preliminary suspicion of the  
earlier elopements.

La Follette for Increase.  
Other attempts to change the  
measure were in prospect. Senator  
La Follette (Prog.), Wisconsin, who  
would like to see the total appro-  
priation raised to \$10,000,000,000,  
intends to propose an increase. Bonus  
and inflation riders are expected to  
be offered also.

The Senate eliminated a com-  
mittee amendment requiring the  
President to undertake all sanitary  
works projects under the bill by  
contract. The amendment had been  
incorporated at the instance of the  
Master Plumbers' Association.

Senator La Follette proposed the  
elimination. He said more than 100  
cities of more than 30,000 popula-  
tion did such work by "force ac-  
count" with regular city personnel.

Glass explained the amend-  
ment proposed by plumbers' union  
officials, who contended the  
plumbing of the Reedsville sub-  
sistence homestead project, in  
which Mrs. Roosevelt is interested,  
not only "would not plumb," but  
could have been installed for less  
by union workers.

Deadlock Broke.  
The deadlock which has delayed  
all major legislation for a month or  
more was broken yesterday when  
the Senate defeated the McCarran  
prevailing wage amendment, 50 to  
38, and passed an administration  
compromise, 83 to 2.

The McCarran amendment would  
have required payment of the pre-  
valing wage rate in private indus-  
try on all work done under the  
President's work relief program.

The successful compromise, to  
which most of the supporters of the  
McCarran amendment rallied  
after the defeat of their proposal,  
was offered by Senator Richard B.  
Russell Jr., of Georgia. It leaves  
the President free to pay "security  
wages," estimated by officials at  
\$50 a month, provided they do not  
"affect adversely" the wage scale  
in private industry. The exception  
was made that on all permanent  
Federal building projects he must  
pay the prevailing rate.



## ST. FRANCIS RIVER LEVEE GIVES WAY NEAR PIGGOTT, ARK.

Three Breaks Occur Two  
Miles Northeast of Town  
After Three Are Reported  
to Southeast.

### 500 FAMILIES MOVE TO HIGH GROUND

Situation Is Bad at Corn-  
ing, Ark., but Streams  
Are Subsiding in South-  
east Missouri.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Al-  
lotment of \$20,000 for emergency  
flood protection and rescue work  
on the St. Francis River and its  
tributaries in Arkansas and Mis-  
souri was announced today by Sec-  
retary of War Den.

PIGGOTT, Ark., March 16.—The  
St. Francis River levee, two miles  
northeast of Piggott, crumbled at  
three places shortly before 5 o'clock  
this morning. Five hundred of farm  
families started moving their live-  
stock toward Crowley's Ridge.

The first break occurred at Boggy  
Pond, three miles from here, and  
others within a distance of half a  
mile on each side. Water was  
spreading over the basin between  
the ridge and the river.

Lack of sandbags was blamed  
for the break. Several hundred men  
had held the river back and felt re-  
lieved when they heard of five  
breaks on the Missouri side near  
Kennett. Bags were being brought  
here, but they did not arrive in time.

Reports received here today said  
three breaks occurred near Carey-  
ville, southeast of Piggott, early last  
night. The floodwaters were spread-  
ing and moving toward Green Coun-  
ty to the south from this county.

Relief workers said the situation  
was bad at Corning, Ark., where the  
Black River was at the top of the  
levee.

Elsewhere in Southeast Missouri  
rivers and streams slowly subsided,  
leaving about 4,000 persons under  
Red Cross care.

6,000 Acres Flooded as River Breaks  
Dike Near Kennett, Mo.

KENNETT, Mo., March 16.—The  
St. Francis River burst through  
protecting levees in seven places  
yesterday, inundating 6,000 acres of  
fertile land.

Preparations were under way to  
care for an expected influx of 15,000  
refugees as the muddy waters  
spread over the countryside. About  
500 persons sought shelter here last  
night.

Officials said there was no dan-  
ger to residents in Kennett. Three  
Negroes drowned Thursday near  
Sikeston, Mo., were the only known  
casualties of the high water. It  
was estimated at least 50,000 acres  
in the Kennett area will be under  
water when the river completes its  
runage.

The new danger point last night  
was at Senath, Mo., 12 miles south  
of here, where the river was ex-  
pected to rise five feet above the  
flood stage of 25 feet. Cardwell,  
Mo., also was in the path of the  
flood.

Sixteen National Guardsmen and  
civil employees of the United States  
Engineers Corps were rescued yester-  
day morning from a section of  
levee surrounded by the flood. They  
were taken to safety in a motor  
boat piloted by James Thompson,  
Memphis, Tenn., of the United  
States Engineers Department.

Engineers and other workers re-  
ported the heroic work yesterday  
of Corp. Clifford Dickerson, 24  
years old, Hayti, Mo., a member of  
the Missouri National Guard. Dick-  
erson swam into a raging torrent  
to fix a rope to a driftwood jam  
that was pushing against the levee  
and a highway bridge four miles  
west of Kennett. Workmen were  
unable to dislodge the jam with the  
force, however, and 45 sticks of  
dynamite were required to tear its  
weight from the levee.

Engineers Felled 48-Foot Crest at  
Calro, Ill., on Tuesday.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 16.—  
United States engineers here said  
today a 48-foot crest would be  
reached Tuesday at Calro, Ill., con-  
fluence of the Ohio and Mississippi  
rivers. They predicted the Missis-  
sippi probably would reach slightly  
higher stages at Helena, Ark., and  
Arkansas City because of the St.  
Francis and White floods.

Field kitchens and army tents  
were rushed to the stricken Mis-  
souri area where the Red Cross  
feared the 5,000 refugees might be  
doubled.

Armed guards are stationed on  
the private farm levees in  
Tallahatchie County near Glendora,  
Miss., to prevent dynamiting to  
lessen water pressure at other  
points.

The Tallahatchie River at Glen-  
dora was rising yesterday at the  
rate of one inch every 24 hours and  
at least half an inch every 24 hours  
were reported under water.

Several dynamites have been  
reported south of Glendora but no  
serious damage has been caused.

## Spectacular Fire Sweeps Dock at Savannah, Ga.



THOUSANDS of persons flocked to the docks to watch a \$500,000 fire sweep through nitrate of soda, crude oil and other combustibles last night. One old steamer, City of Atlanta, out of service, caught fire. The main damage was to the dock.

## Senate Votes to Extend FERA Set-Up for Year

Continued From Page One.

The only Senators recorded as  
against the Russell compromise.  
The administration forces suc-  
ceeded on the first roll call in tak-  
ing six votes away from the McCar-  
ran group, which nearly a month  
ago wrote their amendment into the  
bill by a vote of 44 to 43. Those  
who shifted and voted against the  
McCarren amendment were Black  
of Alabama, O'Mahoney of Wyom-  
ing, Wagner of New York, Demo-  
crats; Austin and Gibson, Ver-  
mont Republicans, and La Follette,  
Wisconsin Progressive.

Senator Clark of Missouri voted  
against the McCarren amendment  
and Truman of Missouri voted for  
it.

The roll call on the McCarren  
amendment follows:  
Democrats for prevailing wage—  
Bone, Bulkeley, Copeland, Costigan,  
Donahay, Loneragan, Long, Maloney,  
McCarren, McGill, Murray, Neely,  
Reynolds, Schwellenbach, Thomas  
(Ok), Truman, Van Nuys, Walsh  
and Wheeler—19.

Republicans for—Barbour, Bo-  
rah, Capper, Carey, Couzens, Cut-  
ting, Dickinson, Frazier, Hastings,  
Johnson, McNary, Norris, New-  
Schall, Stewer, Townsend, Vand-  
enberg and White—18.

Farmer-Labor for—Shipstead—1.  
Total for—38.

Democrats against—Ashurst,  
Bachman, Bailey, Bankhead, Bark-  
ley, Bilbo, Black, Brown, Bulow,  
Burke, Byrd, Byrnes, Clark, Con-  
nelly, Coolidge, Dietrich, Duffy,  
Fletcher, George, Gerry, Glass,  
Gore, Guffey, Harrison, Hatch,  
Hayden, King, Lewis, McAdoo, Mc-  
Carran, Minton, Moore, Murphy,  
O'Mahoney, Pittman, Pope, Rad-  
cliffe, Robinson, Russell, Sheppard,  
Smith, Thomas (Utah), Trammell  
and Wagner—44.

Republicans against—Austin,  
Gibson, Hale, Keyes and Mc-  
Carran—15.

Progressive—LaFollette—1.  
Total against—60.

Pairs were announced as follows:  
Davis (Rep.), Pennsylvania, for,  
with Logan (Dem.), Kentucky,  
against; Overton (Rep.), Louisi-  
ana, for, with Norbeck (Rep.),  
South Dakota, against; Adams  
(Dem.), Colorado, for, with Tydings  
(Dem.), Maryland, against.

It was announced that Senator  
Caraway (Dem.), Arkansas, would  
have voted for the amendment if  
he had been present.

Wagner Opens Debate.

As the chief negotiator between  
the administration followers and  
the McCarren prevailing wage  
group, Senator Wagner (Dem.),  
New York, who had voted for the  
McCarren amendment previously,  
opened yesterday's debate with the  
assertion that it was "time to com-  
promise." He said the President  
would veto the measure if the Mc-  
Carren amendment were adopted.

Nearly every member was pres-  
ent and the largest crowd of the  
session, mostly women, jammed the  
galleries. Many House members  
and Senate employees filled the spare  
seats in the rear or leaned against  
the walls.

Wagner said the Russell amend-  
ment "does not contemplate a  
substantive wage, with authority  
to the President to revise it up-  
wards if it begins to exercise a de-  
pressive effect upon the scales in  
private industry" but on the con-  
trary "centers responsibility direct-  
ly upon the President to fix all  
wages from the outset, and couples  
this responsibility with a definite  
mandate from Congress that  
nothing shall be done to lower the  
rates of pay in any industry."

Long Interrupts.

Striding about the chamber, Sen-  
ator Long interrupted criticism of  
the compromise by Senator Cutting  
(Rep.), New Mexico.

"If we many was it that Moses  
kept faithful while he was leading  
the Children of Israel to the prom-  
ised land?" Long asked.

"I'd rather the Senator from  
Louisiana would answer that ques-  
tion," Cutting said.

Long took the floor briefly to  
cut Wagner a "maverick." "No  
one knows except the Senator from  
New York where he stands," Long  
said, waving his hands.

## Senate Votes to Extend FERA Set-Up for Year

Continued From Page One.

Assailing the Russell compromise,  
Senator Neely (Dem.), West Vir-  
ginia, said, "a vote against the Mc-  
Carren amendment is to permit  
every penny-pinching taskmaster to  
say I am maintaining my wages as  
high as the United States Govern-  
ment."

Speech by La Follette.

Senator La Follette brought half  
the Senators to their feet by a  
charge that many of them had sup-  
ported the McCarren amendment  
with the hope of defeating the  
measure.

Angry demanding that La Fol-  
lette be specific, Senator McCarren  
insisted that he say whom he  
meant. La Follette retorted that  
McCarren had voted in the ap-  
propriations committee to cut down  
the appropriation.

"And I'll do it again," McCarren  
shouted, waving his fist.

Both La Follette and Senator  
Wagner told the Senate it was ob-  
vious that the McCarren amend-  
ment could not be adopted with-  
out the approval of the majority.

"The question now," said La Fol-  
lette, "is whether the compromise  
is an honorable one and whether it  
protects the rights and wages of  
the workers. In my opinion it does  
not. It is a compromise that will  
be much better off if the sub-  
stantive amendment is adopted  
than if the friends of the McCarren  
amendment stand fast and pre-  
vent its adoption."

Costigan for Compromise.

Senator Costigan (Dem.), Colo-  
rado, speaking on the McCarren  
and Russell amendments, said:  
"Although I personally prefer the  
McCarren amendment, I am satis-  
fied that the present Russell  
amendment goes far to meet the  
actualities involved in the prevail-  
ing wage contention. It lays out  
the method, and does not defer  
for future investigation, the test  
which the President of the United  
States is to apply, namely, that  
wages fixed shall not lower or oth-  
erwise adversely affect prevailing  
wages."

"It also requires the same rule  
applied with respect to codes and  
permanent public buildings con-  
tained in the Davis-Bacon act of  
March 3, 1933, and will, therefore,  
strongly fortify the country against  
any wage abuses under the large  
building program now in contem-  
plation if and when entrusted to  
the President under the pending  
legislation."

"It is unthinkable that large pub-  
lic expenditures are to be dis-  
persed with as a means of taking  
up the slack of unemployment in a  
period in which private capital re-  
mains indifferent or continues its  
strike. It is also important for this  
country at this time, when heroic  
efforts are being made to enlarge  
purchasing power, not to permit ex-  
isting purchasing power to be re-  
duced below prevailing wages  
among the employed while we are  
endeavoring to increase purchasing  
power by giving work and paying  
wages to the unemployed."

Glass Defends President.

Taking the floor shortly before  
the roll call votes were demanded,  
Senator Glass told the Senate he  
was authorized to say that Presi-  
dent Roosevelt would veto the re-  
bill if the McCarren amend-  
ment prevailed, and that Sen-  
ator Robinson of Arkansas, the Demo-  
cratic leader, was authorized to say  
the President would approve the  
Russell compromise.

Glass denied the President had  
been inconsistent in his position of  
trying to increase wages and his  
opposition to mandatory prevailing  
wages for relief workers.

The President, he said, justified  
his first position by saying that  
adoption of the McCarren amend-  
ment would increase the cost of  
giving work to 3,500,000 employa-  
bles by \$300,000,000 and that it  
would endanger the Government's  
credit. He justified his position for  
the compromise, Glass said, on the  
ground that it would not involve  
the expenditure of additional funds.  
William Green, president of the  
American Federation of Labor,  
termed defeat of the McCarren  
amendment a "keen disappointment  
to labor."

"The working people," he said,  
"will feel that Congress failed them  
on this crucial test."

## GOVERNMENT TAKES CHARGE OF RELIEF IN OHIO

Continued From Page One.

These funds in order to retain their  
jobs.

"Incontrovertible Evidence."  
"The evidence of this corruption  
is, I repeat, incontrovertible. In-  
vestigators on behalf of this admin-  
istration have secured the signed  
and sworn confessions of the men  
who solicited the funds; and the  
names of the men who paid in to  
the fund which your committee  
raised."

"These affidavits show definitely  
the sources of an amount in excess  
of \$800,000 which was thus raised  
by this corrupt solicitation and paid  
in to your campaign committee."

"This evidence, of course, not  
only established the utter unfitness  
of some of the men who are now in  
high position in the relief adminis-  
tration; but it demonstrates the  
necessity of safeguarding the expen-  
diture of Federal funds in Ohio."

"No Alternative."

"Under the circumstances there  
is no alternative for this adminis-  
tration but to take over immedi-  
ately the responsibility of directly  
administering the Federal funds  
available for Ohio relief."

"You may be sure that this will  
be done at once and that nothing  
will be permitted to cause delay in  
providing for Ohio's needy unem-  
ployed."

"You must also understand, and  
understand clearly, that this action  
will not relieve the State of Ohio  
and its local subdivisions from con-  
tinuing to contribute its share of  
the funds necessary to care for the  
needs of your citizens."

"Let me say further that the evi-  
dence which has been secured by  
this investigation will be available  
at once to the Attorney-General of  
Ohio and to any of the county pro-  
secutors who may determine what, if  
any, criminal prosecutions should  
follow."

"Our Investigators Got It."

Hopkins smilingly declined to say  
who presented the evidence to him,  
except for the statement, "Our in-  
vestigators got it."

At first he declined to elaborate  
further, but warned to his subject  
after he was reminded of earlier  
statements that he would approve a  
compromise.

"This," he said, "is the complete  
answer to any such talk of com-  
promise."

200,000 GALLONS OF WHISKY  
DESTROYED IN PEORIA FIRE

Rectifying Plant of Penn-Maryland  
Co. Burns, With Loss of  
\$500,000.

PEORIA, Ill., March 16.—A \$500,-  
000 fire destroyed the rectifying  
plant of the Penn-Maryland Co.  
here early today.

Two hundred thousand gallons of  
whisky were destroyed. The liquor  
was stored mostly in barrels which  
exploded, sent spouts of blue flame  
50 to 100 feet in the air. Flames  
from the unroofed structure rose  
nearly that high in a solid mass.

Twenty firemen found them-  
selves trapped inside a high fence  
surrounded by fire when a large  
storey wall fell outward. Seeing the  
wall begin to give way, the men  
dashed for safety, but were  
trapped by the fence 30 feet from  
the building. Only the fact that  
eight feet of the wall remained  
standing, shortening the area cov-  
ered by the falling bricks, saved  
the firemen from death and injury.

A breeze which carried blazing  
pieces of wood and paper for hun-  
dreds of yards for a time threat-  
ened other buildings in the huge  
plant, one of the five largest plants  
in the country.

## SENATORS REPLY TO SHEARER'S 'RED' ASSERTION

'Another Statement of Re-  
actionary,' Frazier Says  
of Letter Alleging Com-  
munist Affiliations.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—  
Quick retorts were made last night  
to the assertion of William B.  
Shearer, big Navy lobbyist, that  
nine present or former Senators  
had Communist affiliations.

A letter Shearer wrote in 1929  
was produced before the Senate  
Munitions Committee saying that  
of 14 who had voted against a  
cruiser appropriation, nine were so  
listed by the Justice Department.  
Earlier Shearer denied to the com-  
mittee that he had threatened to  
kill a shipbuilder.

The 14 included Secretary Swanson,  
the late Senator Robert M.  
La Follette, and of present mem-  
bers, Ashurst of Arizona, McKellar  
of Tennessee, Wheeler of North Da-  
kota, Wheeler of Montana, Norris  
of Nebraska and Shipstead of  
Minnesota.

Comment on Letter.

"Just another statement of a re-  
actionary," asserted Frazier.  
"Look at his record," said the  
present Senator La Follette of the  
allusion to his father.

"We have no record on Commu-  
nists in the Department of Jus-  
tice," a high official said. "It is  
no crime to be a Communist. There  
is nothing in the Federal statutes  
of prohibition. Even if such a list  
were here—and it is not—it would  
not be made available to Shearer."

Included among questions con-  
fronting Shearer as he took the  
stand were charges that he broke  
up the 1927 Geneva naval limitation  
conference, that he threatened  
death and scandal to big American  
shipbuilders, and his own assertion  
that he was in large part respon-  
sible for congressional appropriations  
for cruisers.

Denies Threatening Wakeman.

"I don't deny that I had  
threatened S. W. Wakeman, vice-  
president of the Bethlehem Ship-  
building Corporation, during an al-  
tercation with Clinton L. Bardo,  
president of the New York Ship-  
building Corporation. The story of  
the death threat was contained in  
reports of a four-year-old investi-  
gation of Shearer's activities at the  
Geneva arms conference. Today  
he contended evidence at the older  
hearing raised a question as to the  
authenticity of the story."

"I charge the Department of  
Justice with trying to frame me,"  
he declared, insisting the letter was  
put in over protest of its purported  
author.

"I would not threaten to kill  
anybody who owed me money," he  
retorted.

Committee members, already vir-  
tually smothered under his stories  
of widespread pro-armament activi-  
ties, closed the session yesterday  
after Shearer's "communist" letter  
was read.

"There was no foundation to his  
statement," Chairman Nye (Rep.),  
North Dakota, declared, explaining  
why the committee did not push  
questioning of Shearer as to the  
Senators alluded to in the letter.

Others on the list of 14 were the  
late Senator Kendrick of Wyoming,  
the late Senator Howell of Nebr-  
aska, the late Senator Ralston of  
Indiana, former Senator Dill of  
Washington, former Senator Brook-  
ings of Iowa, and former Senator  
Johnson of Minnesota.

Letter of Shearer.

The letter dated March 27, 1929,  
was sent by Shearer to Homer L.  
Ferguson, president of the Newport  
News Shipbuilding and Drydock  
Co. It asked compensation for  
Shearer's services to the "Big  
Three" shipbuilding companies for  
activities at the Geneva Conference  
and elsewhere.

In the letter Shearer called atten-  
tion to difficulties he had encoun-  
tered in obtaining approval of a  
congressional appropriation for  
cruisers. Summarizing the results  
of the work he claimed to have per-  
formed, he added:

"Twelve Senators (the correct  
number was later discovered to be  
14) on the list of 14 were the  
nine are recorded in the Depart-  
ment of Justice records with past  
affiliations with the Communist  
party."

Instantly committee members  
showered him with questions, al-  
though the letter had been read by  
Senator Clark (Dem.), Missouri,  
from committee exhibits.

"Who are these Senators?" de-  
manded Senator Bone (Dem.),  
Washington, and then with some  
show of scorn added: "I'd like to  
know who some of my companions  
are."

Unperturbed, Shearer leaned back  
in his chair and pointed to a book  
entitled "Reds in America," pub-  
lished in 1924 under editorial super-  
vision of R. M. Whitney, director of  
the Washington Bureau of the Na-  
tional Defense Society. Under the  
names of the 14 Senators listed was  
the notation that they were "in-  
dorsed by the conference for pro-  
gressive political action," which  
Senator Bone described as contain-  
ing head of the labor union or-  
ganizations, including William Green,  
president of the American Federa-  
tion of Labor, and executive of sev-  
eral railroad brotherhoods.

Two Killed in Fireworks Explosion.

TIJUANA, Mex., March 16.—Two  
youths were killed here yesterday  
when dynamite, stored in a small  
factory, exploded. The dead were:  
Enrique Leon, 15 years  
old, and Mariana Aranda, 18, pro-  
prietor of the factory.

## RICHBERG MEETS A. F. OF L. LEADERS IN LIVELY SESSION

Asks Them to Support New  
Legislation for NRA, and  
They Criticize His Offi-  
cial Course.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Don-  
ald Richberg, head of the Presi-  
dent's Emergency Council, met a  
group of labor leaders here yester-  
day and asked them to support  
new legislation for NRA.

Exactly what was said was not  
disclosed, but William Green, pres-  
ident of the American Federation of  
Labor, and John L. Lewis, pres-  
ident of the United Mine Workers  
of America, criticized Richberg's  
official course.

Richberg, after the meeting,  
smilingly said "it was just a gen-  
eral discussion." He left NRA head-  
quarters with Clay Williams, re-  
tiring chairman of the Administra-  
tive Board of NRA.

Lewis, at a recent hearing be-  
fore a congressional committee,  
said that Richberg was a traitor  
to organized labor.

NRA and Anti-Trust Law.

Williams told the Senate Finance  
Committee yesterday that mainte-  
nance of labor standards in indus-  
try may crush the inefficient busi-  
ness man. He also said that the  
code structure could not be extend-  
ed without some relaxation of the  
anti-trust laws.

Williams said Congress must  
weigh the advantage of the commu-  
nity against the interests of the  
minority of business units that could  
not compete on a high wage scale.  
He said the minority was not al-  
ways made up of small operators,  
although he agreed it was more  
likely that the inefficient ones in a  
particular industry would be put  
out of business.

Senator Hastings (Rep.), Dela-  
ware, raised the question, by asking  
Williams if the "perfect" operation  
of NRA would not put the mediocre  
man out of business and leave only  
the efficient.

"If you gentlemen to elect  
to the amount of the estate, but at-  
torneys said it was about \$500,000.  
The will was dated Feb. 15, 1935.  
Davidson, whom she married early  
this year, was named executor.

Mrs. Davidson, 22-year-old adopted  
daughter of the late E. M. Statler,  
hotel magnate, and heiress to a  
part of his millions, was found dead  
of carbon monoxide in her garage  
at Pinehurst on Feb. 27. A coroner's  
jury returned an open verdict.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 16.—J.  
M. Broughton, an attorney for the  
Statler interests, said today he  
would lodge a caveat protest  
against the purported will of Mrs.  
Elva Statler Davidson filed at Car-  
thage.

Broughton did not disclose the  
grounds on which the will would be  
contested.

Death of Mrs. Davidson Makes  
BUFFALO, N. Y., March 16.—  
Joan Statler, 3 years old, of Tuc-  
son, Ariz., becomes a millionaire  
as the result of the death of her  
aunt, Mrs. Elva Statler Davidson,  
adopted daughter of the hotel man,  
Pinchurst, N. C., early this  
month.

The child received \$900,000 in her  
own right last Jan. 2, in a com-  
promise settlement of a legal action  
to construe a living trust created  
by her grandfather, the late E. M.  
Statler. This is the child's share  
in the trust plus interest.

Through the death of her aunt,  
the child receives \$375,000 more to  
increase the fortune to \$1,275,000.

FOR CLOSED SEASON ON DUCKS

Nature Association's Audubon  
Anniversary Suggestion.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—To  
mark the 150th anniversary of the  
birth of the naturalist, John James  
Audubon, on April 26, 1875, the  
American Nature Association ap-  
pealed today for a cessation of the  
shooting of migratory waterfowl  
next fall.

Schools and outdoor organiza-  
tions were asked to demand a closed  
season. The Association said so  
many waterfowl were killed annu-  
ally that there might be a closed  
season now or a closed season for-  
ever.

DANISH QUEEN OPERATED ON

Alexandrine Taken to Stockholm  
Hospital, King Goes to Her.

STOCKHOLM, March 16.—Queen  
Alexandrine of Denmark, in Swe-  
den for festivities accompanying  
the engagement of Crown Prince  
Frederick of Denmark and Princess  
Ingrid of Sweden, was taken to a  
hospital this morning for an in-  
testinal operation.

Members of the Swedish royal  
family were in attendance at the  
bedside of the Queen and King  
Christian of Denmark left Copen-  
hagen for Stockholm.

## TESTING MEXICAN DIVORCE IN SUIT





## MOVE TO SOFTEN HOLDING FIRM BILL IN COMMITTEE

Indiana Congressman Surprises Colleagues by Proposing Regulation Instead of Abolition.

## UTILITIES MAN ON STAND AT THE TIME

Plan Would Reduce Number of Super-Companies, Change Others Into Investment Trusts.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In the midst of a heated exchange between Preston Arkwright, an attorney of the Georgia Power Co., and Representative Rayburn of Texas, over the Wheeler-Rayburn bill to abolish public utility holding companies, an administrative Democrat, Representative Hays of Indiana, proposed to the House Interstate Commerce Committee yesterday that the bill be rewritten so as not to abolish holding companies or force liquidation of their securities. The proposal came as a surprise to other committee members.

Arkwright was on the stand and had just asserted that the anti-trust company bill was the "very type of thing that President Roosevelt had 'condemned' in 1930 when he was Governor of New York."

Arkwright quoted the then Gov. Roosevelt as saying: "The kind of thing that government by decree is doing is fundamentally essential to the very life of the nation. It is the only way to save the nation from the kind of thing that is now being done."

Arkwright said that the bill was "a piece of legislation that is a disgrace to the House of Representatives. It is a piece of legislation that is a disgrace to the House of Representatives. It is a piece of legislation that is a disgrace to the House of Representatives."

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## ALFONSO'S DAUGHTER REPORTED ENGAGED

THE INFANTA MARIA CHRISTINA.

ONLY unmarried daughter of the ex-king of Spain, who is reported in Paris to be engaged to Prince Carl Emanuel von und zu Liechtenstein.

records available to state commissions and the Federal regulatory agency.

Require a majority of the holding company's directors to live in the states, cities or towns served by the operating companies it owns nine months of the year.

7. Require a majority of the directors and all officers and general managers of operating companies controlled by holding companies likewise to be bona fide residents "and utility users in the territory served."

8. Compel directors' meetings of operating companies to be held in the main office of the operating company in the territory served.

9. Make holding companies supply all services and supplies to operating companies at "actual cost" and at not more than the price in the open market.

"This is to prevent 'milking' of operating companies," Pettengill said.

10. Prohibit "upstream loans" (from lower companies to those above) "without adequate collateral by operating companies to its holding company, except with the approval of state utility commission."

The Senate-approved resolution for an inquiry into charges of utility company propaganda against the bill proposed in the House committee today. Immediate consideration of the measure was blocked in the House Thursday.

Representative Sabath (Dem., Ill.), introduced a bill to require registration of lobbyists engaged in influencing legislation before Congress, its committees or subcommittees.

It was disclosed that a request of Dr. Hugh S. Magill, president of the Federation of Utilities Investors, to be heard would be granted.

## JURY DISAGREES IN COUCH RETRIAL IN SIKO MURDER

Continued From Page One.

testimony at the first trial he stated that he had not seen Patrolman Siko's revolver. He testified in this trial that he saw the officer's weapon in the possession of his brother, Russell Couch. To Flynn's question what such testimony was, Couch replied, "Perjury, I guess."

Miller suggested, "You did that to save your brother." Couch replied, "Yes, I did. I did it to save my loved ones."

The answer was stricken out on objection by Flynn. Russell Couch was sentenced himself "Perjury, I guess."

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## DEMOCRATS ADOPT PLATFORM FOR ALDERMANIC RACE

Nominees Approve Mayor's View That Public Ownership Should Be Resorted to If Necessary.

## SUPPORT PLEDGED IN FIGHT ON SMOKE

"Careful Safeguarding of Expenditures and Just Levy and Collection of Taxes" Advocated.

In a platform adopted yesterday, the Democratic nominees for the Board of Aldermen, headed by William L. Mason, candidate for aldermanic president, approved the stand of Mayor Dickmann on public ownership of utilities as a resort for protection of the public, if necessary.

They incorporated in their declaration a clause from Dickmann's 1933 platform, which expressed preference for private ownership and operation of utilities under efficient management and proper regulation and said: "In a case where private interest is permitted to unjustly triumph over public interest, then we agree with President Roosevelt that public ownership of such utility, if necessary, should be resorted to in order to protect the public."

Approving the Mayor's endeavor to abate the smoke evil and the current aldermanic investigation of the possibility of a public ownership of utilities, the nominees likewise commended efforts to perfect devices for smokeless burning of soft coal. They pledged support for measures "to assert the full authority of the city" in achieving smoke abatement.

For Better Traffic Regulation. The platform promised co-operation with the movement for better traffic regulation and reduction of traffic accidents.

With reference to municipal finances, the platform recognized the need for "careful safeguarding of expenditures and fair and just levy and collection of taxes," and added: "We pledge ourselves to a policy of sound economy in expenditures and to a consideration of such revenue measures as may be necessary only upon the basis of fairness and equity, and in recognition of the obligation of all citizens to bear their fair and just share of the cost of their government. We realize that heretofore the home owner has borne more than his share of the tax burden. We propose as far as possible to remedy this condition."

Support was pledged for the city administration's bond and PWA improvement program adopted last year. The nominees approved the non-partisan movement for a national memorial on the river front to Thomas Jefferson, the Louisiana Purchase and the development of the West. They pointed out that the memorial would be of great local benefit, stabilizing downtown real estate values and enhancing millions of dollars.

Indorsing Dickmann's administration, the nominees declared it had been "characterized by economy, practical business sense, hard work, genuine human sympathy and a sincere devotion to the welfare of the people." They also asserted that the administration had saved "many millions of dollars shown by the record," but offered no details.

Gratitude was expressed for the "wise leadership and deep human sympathy" of President Roosevelt in the promotion of national recovery. The nominees pledged to the President "the same loyal support and co-operation that Mayor Dickmann and his associates have given him."

Mason was chairman of the platform meeting, which was held with members of the Democratic City Committee at Hotel Jefferson, Bernard J. Fitzsimmons, nominee for Eighth Ward Alderman and now clerk of the board, acted as secretary. Mayor Dickmann approved the platform.

Republican aldermanic nominees have been considering a platform but have not adopted one.

Siko's revolver and told of the shooting. The defense called Flynn and several policemen as witnesses in connection with the confession of De More.

Detective's Testimony. Detective - Lieutenant Leonard Murphy said De More told of throwing a revolver into the Mississippi River, but mentioned nothing about Siko's revolver, which was missing.

Detective John Fisher expressed the opinion that De More did not know where he was going when he purported to lead officers over the route of the chase and shooting. Fisher related that De More missed the actual point of the scuffle and shooting by 75 feet, being directed to the spot later by a resident of the neighborhood.

Slugged for Having No Money. Fremont Norton, 1500 Illinois avenue, East St. Louis, was slugged with a revolver by a robber at Twenty-fifth street and St. Clair avenue at 2 a. m. today because he had no money. The robber and two companions, in an automobile, forced Norton's car into the curb. They robbed his companion, George Robinson, 1706 Division avenue, of \$7.

## "Lucky" Baldwin's Granddaughter Wed

UNITED AIR LINES

Mr. and Mrs. MORRIS S. WADLEY, OF INDIANAPOLIS, who were married at Reno, Nev. The bride was formerly Mrs. Dextra Baldwin Winter.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 16.—William S. Jacobs, Hot Springs gambler, was arrested at his home here today on a Federal fugitive warrant and immediately gave \$5000 bond to appear in St. Louis Monday on an indictment charging conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States and shipment of liquor into dry territory.

Jacobs is a co-defendant with Beverly Brown, "Gully" Owen, and William Molasky, officers of Brown-Owen, Inc., one of the largest wholesale liquor houses in Missouri with offices in the Mart Building, St. Louis. The St. Louis defendants gave \$5000 bonds earlier in the week.

Jacobs, who has been ill in his home, was arrested there by Chief Deputy United States Marshal Henri Julian of Little Rock, who served the fugitive warrant on him and insisted that he remain in custody or give bond.

United States Commissioner C. Floyd Huff Jr., finally was called to the Jacobs home, where he approved the bond. Jacobs told the Commissioner he thought he would be sufficiently recovered from his cold to appear before Federal Judge Davis Monday in St. Louis for arraignment, along with the other three defendants.

Two Rescued from River CLINGING TO UPSET CANOE Friends, in Skiff, Follow Youths for a Mile, Then Tow Them to Safety.

Edie Yurack, 21 years old, and Alvin Uhl, 18, narrowly escaped drowning in the swollen waters of the Mississippi River yesterday after a canoe, in which they were attempting to paddle upstream, capsized in the middle of the river. They clung to the craft and were rescued by friends who followed them a mile downstream in a skiff.

Yurack, who lives at 3505 Haskell street, and Uhl, 4216 Virginia avenue, accompanied by Uhl's brother, Russell, and Miss Veronica Ryan, 5401 Idaho avenue, had gone to the river bank behind the City Workhouse, 4200 South Broadway, where Yurack kept a canoe.

The two decided to "ride the bumps" caused by the swift current and paddled to midstream where they turned north. When the canoe upset Russell Uhl got the assistance of Edward Trojahn, 65-year-old riverman living nearby, and towed the canoe to the dock of the Western Rowing Club, 5000 South Broadway. Yurack and Uhl were pulled from the water, exhausted but uninjured.

Postoffice FLOODED WITH NEW DEAL MAIL It Handled 301,014,054 First Class Letters Last Year Against 256,737,944 in 1933.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Roosevelt New Deal has brought the biggest volume of mail in history to the Washington postoffice. It has added a hundred extra floors and more than doubled its floor space. Receipts for last year were \$3,342,000, it was announced yesterday.

The postoffice figures that about 35 per cent of the mail it takes out of Washington is under frank, postage free.

During 1934, the postoffice handled 301,014,054 first class letters against 256,737,944 for the previous year. It handled 2,677,472 sacks of mail in other classifications as compared with 2,362,038 in 1933. These figures do not include special delivery and registered mail.

## ST. LOUIS CHINESE LOSES FIGHT AGAINST DEPORTATION

Cook, Who Entered U. S. Illegally in 1926, Started Trip to San Francisco Today.

Leon De Jung, cook at the St. Louis Inn, 704 Pine street, appeared at the Immigration Inspectors' office this morning, lugging a heavy suitcase and his bedding roll. He is to be deported, having entered the country illegally in 1926, and will be placed aboard a train of special cars which is to arrive here, en route for San Francisco, at 6:30 o'clock tonight. The cars, which form what immigration authorities call a "pick-up train," are hauled across the country regularly, picking up aliens who have been ordered deported.

The Chinese, who will be the only passengers to go aboard here, told immigration officers that he paid \$500 to a member of the crew of a sugar boat in Havana in 1926, was stowed away aboard the vessel and taken ashore at New York after dark in a small boat.

When he was arrested a year ago, lawyers obtained a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the arresting officers did not have a warrant. Following a recent United States Court of Appeals decision in a similar case, Federal Judge Davis dissolved the writ yesterday.

Fire DAMAGES HOME \$3000 Cans Which Apparently Contained Gasoline Found.

Fire in a one-story frame house at 5301 Belmont avenue, East St. Louis, owned by Walter Goedecke, and officer of a wrecking company, caused \$3000 damage last night. Fire Chief Ames found three cans in the house which he said appeared to have contained gasoline, and said he believed the fire was of incendiary origin. Goedecke, who was away with his family at the time, said he did not know how the cans got into the house, or why anyone would set fire to it.

## FOURTH MAN ARRESTED IN BROWN-OWEN CASE

William S. Jacobs, Indicted With St. Louisans, Gives Bond at Hot Springs, Ark.

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ACTOR HARRISON'S FUNERAL Choir to Be Directed by Associate in "The Green Pastures."

NEW YORK, March 16.—Funeral services for Richard B. Harrison, "De Lawd" of "The Green Pastures," who died Thursday will be conducted tomorrow afternoon in St. Phillips' Church in Harlem by the Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop. The choir will be under the direction of Hall Johnson, whose singers appeared in "The Green Pastures."

Boat Hits Mine; 8 Killed. ATHENS, March 16.—A mine laid in Salamis Strait during the recent Greek revolt was struck by a small sailing vessel today and exploded, killing all eight members of the crew. The little ship, bound for Loutraki, was blown to pieces.

## SECRETLY MARRIED

MRS. WALTER W. WHARTON.

Marriage Nov 17 of Minerva Primm and W. W. Wharton Just Made Known.

The secret marriage last Nov. 17 of Miss Minerva C. Primm, daughter of Mrs. Samuel S. Primm, 6015 Cahanne place, and Walter W. Wharton, son of Mrs. W. W. Wharton, 5431 Nottingham avenue, was disclosed today.

The ceremony preceded by one week the elopement of her debutante sister, Miss Louise Gervaise Primm, who was married on Nov. 24 to James R. Samuel.

Culminating a romance of a year, the pair were married by Mgr. James J. McGlynn, pastor of St. Rose's Church. They have taken an apartment at 4146 Maryland avenue.

The bride, 24 years old, attended the Academy of the Sacred Heart at Maryville Convent and studied music and languages in Europe for three years. On returning home several seasons ago, she made her debut. She is a niece of Alex T. Primm Jr.

Wharton, 26, was graduated from Christian Brothers' College and is now connected with the McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Co.

Equipment was purchased for \$12,500, against which \$30,000 in stock was issued. Willis explained the firm possessed added assets such as the lease of the brewery property at 1030-40 Victor street, and the two formulas for making beer. It was a growing concern, he said, and several appraisers had valued the outlay between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

Production started about three weeks after incorporation and continued until a few days before the filing of the petition in bankruptcy. The hearing was continued for two weeks.

WED TO NEW YORKER Marriage to Roland G. Williams at Bowling Green, Mo., Thursday, Is Made Known.

The marriage of Mrs. Dorsey Cook, widow of Ellis W. Cook, who was president of the American Wine Co. to Roland G. Williams, of New York, was announced today. After the wedding ceremony, performed Thursday at a Presbyterian church at Bowling Green, Mo., Mr. and Mrs. Williams went to Chicago on their return. On their return they will make their home at 5783 Lindell boulevard, where the bride has lived for many years.

Ellis W. Cook, who succeeded his father as president of the firm manufacturing Cook's Imperial Champagne, died in 1928 of injuries suffered in an automobile accident near Stanton, Ill., when returning from a hunting trip.

The prosecuting witnesses were Goldie Williamson, 2654 St. Vincent avenue, and John Files, 1721 South Thirty-fourth street.

FINED FOR CARELESS DRIVING Motorist Penalized \$400 by Default in Police Court.

Curtner Heath, 2013 Park avenue, was fined \$400 by default by Police Judge Simpson yesterday for careless driving. The charges grew out of an accident Jan. 26, at the corner of Iowa and Lafayette avenues.

Roosevelt's Three Favorite Hymns. WASHINGTON, March 16.—President Roosevelt's three favorite hymns are "All Hail, the Power of Jesus' Name," "Oh Master, Let Me Walk With Thee," and "Be Strong." He selected them recently at the request of the Rev. Herbert F. Randolph of Greenfield, Mass.

It Costs No More To Eat Good Food Hundreds of happy diners are discovering this truth every Sunday at Castille's delicious SPECIAL SUNDAY FAMILY DINNER Served Only From 12 to 5 55c

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## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULTZER  
December 12, 1878  
Published by  
The Pultzer Publishing Company  
Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street

## THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULTZER.

April 10, 1907.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Willful Waste and Weoful Want.  
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

At last the people of this nation are beginning to appreciate the utter folly of this over-production idea. Our trouble is not over-production, but enforced under-consumption, when many of our people are half-naked and going to bed hungry, is unadulterated dam-nonsense.

Talk about "lunatic fringe." If this willful waste isn't "nuts," my name is Gen. Johnson. Besides, it is decidedly unhealthy for the blasted plutocrats, it seems to me, to let the working population get the idea that it must be sacrificed to "save the country"—that it occupies no important place in the scheme of things and will be turned out to starve that decreased production may enhance prices.

Yet that is the very idea promulgated by the economic "experts" and loudly applauded by the "New Deal." It is plainly evident to every man whose thinking equipment is on straight, that so long as a vast number of people depend for existence upon their immediate earnings, we cannot reduce production without reducing consumption; that so long as we have a great army of destitute people unemployed, it is impossible to increase production without increasing consumption. What we want and should have is not a national trust to limit production and add to the idle legions of labor, but conditions that will enable every man to "put 'er in high"—produce to his fullest capacity and use the usufruct to the last penny.

Surely it was never intended that men and women should sit with folded arms, say nothing and starve. Yet if a man becomes dissatisfied and dares cry out against existing conditions, however bad, some Gen. Hoey turns on his muckbox and brands him as a "dangerous demagogue." Well, it will be remembered that King George Threelines and all his "most loyal and dutiful subjects" denounced Washington as a Jack Cade, Adams and Jefferson as demagogues; so if we offer any criticism, we are trying to be denounced and belittled and belied, by the blessed conservatives of the "New Mess." JAMES MCINTOSH, Alton, Ill.

## A Gas User Protests.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
I HAVE held off writing this letter until now, when my blood has started to boil.

I noticed an article in your paper several days ago stating that the gas house gang is coming to charge for all repairs, and I am one of many who is trying to buy a home and my income is a dollar a day, like the man who signed himself "Ex-Democrat." I could not hold out any longer.

I feel that the gas house gang has charged me a dollar too much every month since I have used their gas, and that is only about 20 years. Let me tell them that they will charge me only once for repairs and they can take their meter and pipes out of my property and I will use one of the most economical oil-burning cooking ranges they ever saw. WM. VOELFEL.

## A Sufferer From Coditis.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
THE problem of Ex-Democrat, "Life on a dollar a day," just can't be solved. My qualifications for making this statement are as follows: I, too, am a sufferer from a dreaded disease known as "coditis." To those unfamiliar with the name, it is a malady which usually strikes one very suddenly when he least expects it. For a few moments, the victim is dizzy and minus his faculties. Upon pulling himself together, he finds himself on the sidewalk with a little card in his hand which informs him: "The busy season now is over and thank you for your services." A few days later, the patient learns a man is working on his old job at half the salary! So-o-o, that's "coditis."

No, I'm afraid your problem cannot be solved, Ex-Democrat. After carefully checking your obligations, I find I have about the same to meet, with a couple of youngsters thrown in, only you income me by about 25 cents a day outcome and I can't get to first base. S. C.

## Music and the Science of Teaching.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
IN regard to the bill now before the Legislature requiring every teacher of music in Missouri to have had at least one year of college education: It is just as unreasonable to argue that a music teacher need not be an educated person as it would be to argue that one could teach reading, or arithmetic, because one could read, write or figure. Teaching is a science. Teaching any subject requires a well-rounded education and certainly a working knowledge of pedagogy. Without at least this much preparation, one is unable to express himself clearly, intelligently or even entertainingly enough to get the interest of the young student or to arouse in him the desire to learn. Even "celebrated artists" are improved by the ability to know what they are playing instead of just how to get it. ST. LOUIS TEACHER.

## LET US BE PRACTICAL.

The interest of citizens in the smoke problem is commendable and heartening. Seldom has there been a better spirit than that shown by Mayor Dickmann's Smoke Elimination Committee, which calls upon the community to support the municipal government in a movement to clear up the St. Louis skies.

Nevertheless, we doubt if the use of raw soft coal in the city can be eliminated in the way the committee proposes. Presumably, prohibition can only mean that anybody caught selling or using raw soft coal without a permit would be penalized. This would inevitably cause raw soft coal to be bootlegged through alleys and into stoves and furnaces.

The people must have a smokeless fuel that can compete with soft coal. It is impossible for thousands of small householders to put in smoke abatement apparatus. One of the reasons we have more smoke now than we formerly had is that the depression has driven the people to use the cheapest fuel they can buy. This is, of course, soft coal. The virtual disappearance of hard coal from the community, and the partial elimination of coke because of its cost, have been due to economic pressure.

The committee is quite right about the seriousness of the situation, as it is sound in saying the hitherto laudable effort for smoke abatement should be abandoned. It charges the smoke with sickness, property damage, ruined merchandise, loss of business, loss of residents and discomfort. It insists that to clear the St. Louis skies will be to clear the city's name, to bring increased business, to make it a better place to live in. The committee says:

We believe that smoke is having a serious effect on every man, woman and child within our borders, and therefore its elimination would be the greatest benefit to be obtained by our city.

We are positive in our assertion that the actual cost to the citizens of St. Louis resulting from property damage, loss of business and little growth in population, runs annually into millions of dollars. The figure is so great that it can scarcely be measured.

We know the value of homes and other property would greatly increase as the result of a smokeless city. We think the movement from city to county would be checked thereby. We believe many would return from the county to the city.

The leadership of the Mayor, and the co-operation which his citizens' committee is giving him, are invaluable in such a battle to free the city from the blight which smoke has put upon it. The battle is on a wide front, but the objective everywhere is the same. While the Mayor and his committee are moving in the field of processing soft coal and regulating its combustion, the Board of Aldermen has a committee investigating the natural gas situation. The City Counselor, Charles M. Hay, and this aldermanic committee are in Washington this week conferring with Secretary Ickes, the RFC and the Federal Trade Commission in the matter of breaking up the fuel monopoly behind the smoke and bringing natural gas into St. Louis.

No such rally by the community to its own defense can possibly fail of results. It would not matter if we used a half-dozen fuels. We might have gas, oil and coke. We might have effective combustion of soft coal. What we cannot have is delay in doing something about the matter. It is a matter in which we must be practical. We must realize that to clear the skies will be to do some injury to interests identified with the present situation. This is unfortunate, but it is true of all human progress.

We hope to see the community support the Mayor and his committee, though we do not believe that soft coal can be outlawed. We must match its efficiency and cost with smokeless fuels.

## DECLINE OF THE TOWNSEND PLAN.

Things are going badly for the Townsends. Despite an avalanche of propaganda in the form of letters to Congressmen, the latter seem strangely aloof to the doctor's fantastic plan. Even the doctor himself is quietly hedging. He has abandoned the \$200-a-month feature, which had so much to do with "selling" the idea to his followers. Now, he is willing to reduce the size of the pension to an amount determined by proceeds from a 2 per cent sales tax, plus additional income and inheritance taxes.

No other panacea, one which cruelly raised the hopes of many thousands of persons who did not understand the fallacy upon which it was based, goes the way of all flesh.

## THE AMERICAN WHO SAVED HUNGARY.

The news mills grind so furiously that most readers have forgotten that Hungary once had an American "dictator," who saved the Magyar realm from bankruptcy and was hailed by its Parliament as "savior of our country." He was Jeremiah Smith Jr., and the achievement is recalled by his death this week in Boston. It was in the disastrous post-war years that Smith, as Commissioner-General for the League of Nations, took hold of Hungarian finances and brought order out of chaos. He cut Government expenses, increased revenues, balanced the budget and stabilized the currency. By the end of his regime, in 1926, Hungary had comparative prosperity.

The best part of the story is yet to be told. Smith declined Hungary's offer of \$100,000 salary. He turned back \$60,000 from his expense fund, which he had been authorized to keep. He refused even a decoration for his services. Grateful Hungary converted the saving into a scholarship fund, to send students to the United States.

It was a pleasant episode in the frequently sordid field of international relations. So brilliant an achievement and so rare a modesty deserve to be remembered.

## NEWS REEL.

Chief of U. S. Weather Bureau says country is getting warmer and drier, and major flood along Mississippi River is predicted by U. S. army engineers; 92 per cent of votes cast by 2,000,000 Britons in "peace ballot" favor arms reduction by their country, and British House of Commons votes \$16,625,000 budget increase for navy; President Roosevelt indicates view that commodity prices are not yet high enough, and Secretary Roper announces "sweeping inquiry" into increase in food prices; St. Louis woman, seeking divorce, says husband left her an hour after wedding, and St. Louis couple celebrates sixtieth wedding anniversary; four schools in Oslo, Norway, are closed because births fell from 8000 in 1900 to 2000 in 1934, and University of Pennsylvania survey shows American families on relief have 60 per cent higher birth rate than others; Robert L. Lund, chairman of National Association of Manufacturers, says administration's 20-month recovery effort has been a failure, and U. S. Chamber of

Commerce says trend indicates re-employment this year of 700,000 workers by March 31; New York Judge issues order allowing \$4000 a month for maintenance of 10-year-old Gloria Vanderbilt, and 9-year-old boy King of Siam asks for increase in spending money from 15 to 25 cents per day.

## STUDY IN PLUMS.

A Post-Dispatch inquiry has developed that Public Administrator Sheehan has charged estates \$5391.50 to cover the annual premium on his bond of \$100,000, or \$4899.50 more than the premium actually cost him. He could cite no law to justify this practice. The incident gains added interest when read in the light of the Frost-Quinn bills now pending in the Senate Committee on Wills and Probate Law.

In referring the other day to these two bills, we pointed out that they constitute a plum tree for the Public Administrator and his lawyers. They give to the Public Administrators a monopoly on the position of administrator *pendente lite* in every will contest case. Another feature of the bills is that they would create a condition in connection with estates of non-residents worse than the old fee-grabbing scandals that occurred prior to 1925, when the law was changed.

If a man in New York died leaving \$100,000 in stocks of a Missouri corporation, even though the stock might be held in a New York safe deposit box, one of the Frost-Quinn measures would give the Public Administrator the right to administer on this Missouri estate, and to collect a fee of \$5000, in addition to an attorney's fee, for no necessary service. To enact such a measure would be, of course, a gross injustice and would invite retaliatory measures from other states, to say nothing of damaging the market for Missouri securities.

The intellectual basis for the Frost-Quinn bills was perfectly stated at a hearing in Jefferson City by Co-author Frost. Senator Frost said he believed an elected official was the proper person to serve as administrator. "He has made a campaign for election, and I believe that when a juicy plum comes along, he is entitled to it." Exclamation point ours.

## THE UNRECORDED INSULT VERDICT.

The second trial of Samuel Insull, which ended in acquittal a few days ago, was in eloquent contrast with the first trial. The latter was a *cause celebre*. It made all the front pages. The testimony was reported at great length. The courtroom was crowded. The verdict was awaited with the expectancy that attends the outcome of a big sporting event—an inter-sectional football match, the final game of a world series, a battle for the heavyweight pugilistic championship.

The second trial was buried in an inside page, with scant space. It drew few spectators. The result, reached in a couple of hours by the jury, stirred no popular emotion. The defendant thanked the 12 good men and true, but it seemed a perfunctory courtesy, with never a glint of drama.

What does it all mean? It means that another tribunal has passed sentence—that the court of public opinion finds Samuel Insull is no longer news.

Missouri could well afford to pay some of them \$125 a month to stay away from Jefferson City.

## VISION IN MISSOURI ROAD-BUILDING.

With its original task of building a 7528-mile main highway system virtually finished, the State Highway Commission has not gone to sleep on its laurels, but has pushed into new fields and charted its future course. It has undertaken the construction of farm-to-market roads in a system exceeding the mileage of the original routes and has recognized that this supplementary layout must not be of rigid nature, but should be altered and expanded to meet changing needs and means.

State roads have been extended to 1262 of the 1645 communities of 50 or more population, it was shown in the commission's biennial report. "Black top" surfacing has been applied in increasing volume to end the nuisance and danger of flying gravel. The commission said:

As traffic continues to increase, it will become imperative to spend more and more money on widening roads, shortening distances, reducing curvature, easing grades, lengthening sight distances, rebuilding old bridges and culverts, replacing low types of surfacing with higher types, reducing traffic hazards by grade separations, etc. These improvements, together with routine maintenance and other fixed charges, will absorb all of our current revenues, so that any extension of the State road mileage will have to be financed from increased license fees and gasoline tax, or from some new sources of revenue.

The original 7528-mile road system is a fraction less than 99 per cent completed, while 390 miles of certain additional roads authorized under the 1928 bond issue have progressed almost as far. The commission has finished 58.9 per cent of the 351-mile traffic relief system and 56.2 per cent of the estimated 8000-mile farm-to-market system. All told, it has spent, or committed itself to spend, more than \$264,000,000 in completing 76.8 per cent of the entire 16,268-mile network. For its accomplishment and vision, the commission is to be commended. May the politicians leave it alone to continue doing a good job.

Milwaukee has received the annual award as the safest traffic city. She ran over everybody else.

## FROM OCTOBER TO MARCH.

It was October. The Detroit Tigers had fought nobly, only to be exterminated in the last matinee of massacre. The Mississippi rolled between banks of acclamation. Dizzy Dean sprawled at ease on top of the world. In scarlet and purple and gold, autumn chanted the requiem of earth's warm beauty. And Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, buffeted by the proverbial ingratitude of republics, and, perhaps, a bit disheartened, was cheered by a reassuring message that concluded with a "God bless you," from Father Coughlin. It is March. Father Coughlin sends no more "God-bless-you" greetings to Gen. Johnson. Somewhere along the wintry wastes, a front-page friendship has turned to wormwood and gall.

Many a poet has thrummed a lyre to this theme, but the lyric that lives was written by a dashing, unknown young lawyer who was later to effloresce as Jimmie Walker of New York—"Will you love me in December as you do in May?"

Dear, dear, this is a treacherous, inconstant world.

Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, is now a Kentucky Colonel, by the graciousness of Gov. Laffoon. Looks like first division.



LET US HOPE.

## TODAY AND TOMORROW

By Walter Lippmann

## The Giant Holding Companies

IN attempting to consider the Wheeler-Rayburn bill dealing with the gas and electric industry along with all the other measures now before Congress, I feel much as I should imagine Mr. Dionne would feel if his wife presented him with another set of quintuplets. It is a little hard to give each of these brain children the attention which its importance demands, and, for my part, my chief concern is that Congress and the public discussion have been devoted to one question. The bill itself covers 173 pages, but the fight just now is centered on the first 77 pages and actually on the six pages devoted to Section 10.

The President's message was entirely devoted to this section. Nine-tenths of the public discussion has been devoted to it. It is the part of the bill which calls for the dissolution within five years of certain kinds of utility holding companies. While it seems unlikely to me that this is the most important part of the bill, it is the easiest to understand. The other parts of the bill which regulate the transmission and sale of natural gas and electric energy in interstate commerce are far more complicated and far more debatable.

A holding company is a corporation which owns enough stock in other companies to control their management. There are, I believe, about 20 big ones in the gas and electric industry, and they control the bulk of the industry. Some of them are amazing contraptions.

There is one system in which there are nine holding companies piled on top of the operating companies, with the result, according to the statement of Representative Rayburn, that \$50,000 of stock in the top holding company controls the management of a billion dollars of book value down below. In another system, \$23,000 of stock at the top controls the operation of another billion of property down below. In still another, the structure was so fantastically complicated that one man was secretary or officer in about 200 corporations within the system. It sounds crazy, but I suppose Mr. Rayburn knows what he is talking about.

No one seriously doubts that such corporate complexity, has led to gross abuses. Thus, for example, the recent memorandum issued by Philip H. Gadsden for the Committee of Public Utility Executives admits that the charges leveled against these giant holding companies are at least partly true in certain instances.

Mr. Gadsden's contention is that the evils should be corrected and that they can be corrected without eliminating "the holding companies altogether." He urges that, in spite of their abuses, they also have advantages; that they achieve economy, that they promote development of the industry by making it easier to raise capital through diversifying the risk, that they favor efficiency through unifying management and, though he does not make the point, through scientific research.

Now, it is not true to say that the bill eliminates "the holding companies altogether." The bill eliminates those which cannot prove within five years that they are "necessary for the operation of a geographically and economically integrated public utility system serving an economic district extending into two or more contiguous states."

In other words, the bill strikes at holding companies which control operating companies that cannot be operated as one power system. It forbids a holding company to set up "unified management" of power companies, say, in New England and on the Pacific Coast, because power is not transmitted from coast to coast. The bill permits all the unified management that may be necessary for a power system that is in fact unified. But it demands the dissolution of companies that control scattered and unconnected operating companies.

This is clearly the way the President understands the bill. It is the way it is understood by so honest and able a critic of the bill as the New York Journal of Commerce. The full force of the bill is the prohibitory feature of the law falls upon the holding companies that control scattered properties, which are the dominant type in the United States. These would have to dissolve, or, at best, exchange their properties for adjoining operating subsidiaries of other holding concerns.

On the merits of the proposed policy, there is, it seems to me, just one argument that needs to be considered carefully. It is whether the diversification of risk through the holding of scattered companies is desirable in order to raise capital for the development of the industry. I should like to see the evidence as to how much of the capital raised for these giant holding companies has actually been invested in power plants, and in what other ways they have aided their operating companies to raise funds. Perhaps the evidence has already been submitted. If it has been, I have not happened to see it.

Apart from this, the main problem is, it seems to me, to decide how the surgical operation can be performed with the least loss of blood by all concerned. Now, the operation is to be done by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Mr. Kennedy ought, I believe, to be asked by Congress to say whether Section 10 of the bill, as written, can be carried out as efficiently and as safely as the President says it should be.

There is no point in failing to learn the lesson of the Securities Act, which is being made workable because Mr. Kennedy and his colleagues are interpreting it. Since Congress wishes to trust Mr. Kennedy with the execution of the policy, it should give him a bill which he believes can be executed.

As to the principle of the thing, the cry that the dissolution of giant holding companies leads to "communism" and "dictatorship" is just stuff and nonsense. It is the very opposite. It is nothing but a revival of old-fashioned hundred per cent American trust-busting applied to the complicated and gigantic trusts of the new era that preceded the New Deal.

The other parts of the bill may conceivably be aimed at eventual nationalization of the power industry. I do not know. I have

## Explaining Father Coughlin

Lester P. Elliot in the American Mercury.

HERE are the financial facts which have fed the invective eloquence of the greatest radio reformer in the world. The Catholic church in Detroit is indebted to banks on mortgage loans secured by church and school properties to the amount of \$11,000,000. A very large proportion of the church funds has been tied up in the banks, and only about 40 per cent distribution has been paid. Most of these funds were in the First National, and it is against this bank that Father Coughlin has directed his most bitter attack. There is practically no market for the diocesan loans around 50. Nor is there a market even around 30 for the bonds of the \$2,500,000 issue on the University of Detroit. A Jesuit institution, in default as to interest and principal. Economics, in deed, has its effect on religion.

A debtor diocese brought forth Father Coughlin, a spokesman who presented the arguments for the great debtor diocese, currency inflation. The spokesman's ecclesiastical superior permitted him, perhaps encouraged him, to spread this propaganda. The Eastern Bishops, particularly Cardinal O'Connell of the rich Boston diocese, vigorously opposed him. Nothing daunted, he invaded enemy territory and in his Madison Square Garden speech in 1933 he quoted the Tory Al Smith. Later he drew up a general indictment of Cardinal O'Connell. The radio Savonarola took on all comers.

Thus it came about that Father Coughlin, as a result of a purely diocesan and fiscal dislocation, was able to exploit the distress and unexpressed radical feelings of millions of Catholics. The mass of humble communists whose opinions, veering sharply to the left, could find no voice through the reactionary hierarchy, now joyously followed their new leader.

## HELP WANTED.

From the New Orleans Times-Picayune: "I placed the following 'help wanted' ad in the New Orleans Times-Picayune, a Kentucky farmer, may be quoted by thirtieth century historians as an interesting commentary on these times: 'I want a man to work on my farm. I don't give dancing lessons. I have no piano. I can't serve planked steak three times a day. I do give three square meals, a real bed and fair wages. If any man knows a cow from a talking machine, can hear an alarm clock and get up at 5 o'clock and wants a job, I will agree not to treat him like one of the family, but a damned sight better.'

read them and do not understand them, and nobody seems to be discussing them. But the thing everyone is discussing—the question of certain kinds of giant holding companies—is an attempt to recover some of that individualism and economic freedom which we hear so much about.

That is why those of us who have been linked mightily the monopolies fostered by NRA and AAA and have looked upon the kind of economy which is unsuitable to American conditions must, if we are to be at all consistent, welcome this evidence that Congress and the administration now believe as the President puts it, that the "destruction of private socialism is utterly essential to avoid governmental socialism." The spirit of Section 10 is the spirit of American individualism in its original form. It is the spirit of opposition to concentrated power, which, when it is in private hands, is bound to be abused and so to enter the becoming concentrated in the hands of the Government, where, no doubt, it would be abused.

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CORN MARKET LEADS DECLINE

**ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, March 16.**—Corn futures

...wheat also closing down.

Reports of dust storms Southwest and action of Liverpool cited.

Winnipeg wheat opened at a decline. The close was 1c net lower.

Liverpool wheat closed 1/2c higher after opening 1/4c to 1/2c higher.

**SHARP SETBACK TO CORN AT CHICAGO**

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Authoritative predictions of lower prices for corn during the grain down today to fresh bottom price records for the season.

May delivery of corn fell about 2 cents

|  |                 |    |
|--|-----------------|----|
| 8 bushel. Liquidating sales of corn were | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| highest and many top growers were        | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| flushed.                                 | Am Trust B. M.  | 16 |
| Wheat futures purchases yesterday        | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| totalled 13,600,000 bushels.             | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| Open interest in wheat was 97,377,000    | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| Quebec and in corn 57,819,000.           | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| Port closed 3 1/2c. Corn futures         | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| year's finish. May, 77 1/4c. Wheat       | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| down about 1/2c. Corn 74 1/2c.           | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| 2 1/2c. off, and provisions varying from | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| cents decline to 40 cents advance.       | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| Wheat shipping from the West             | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| here today, owing more or less to        | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| quotations somewhat better than          | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| port conditions, was 100,000             | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| last week. The same was the              | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| case during the week ending              | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| May 93 1934c. Chicago, wheat             | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| afterward held near these limits         | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| and unchanged, but the market            | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| 1c. and subsequently altered             | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| 1c. Washington official statements that  | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| ports or freight's were not              | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| increased had a bearish effect on        | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| the market. The market was               | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| prices. The Washington report and        | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| wheat was being fed to livestock than    | Am Trust Shares | 16 |
| was anticipated.                         | Am Trust Shares | 16 |

[illegible]

|                 |          |          |          |          |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Liver           | 68 1/2   | 65 3/4   | 65 3/4   | 65       |
| MAY WHEAT       |          |          |          |          |
| St. L.          | 91 1/4   | 90 1/2   | 90 1/2   | 90 1/4   |
| Chi.            | 90 1/2   | 92       | 92 1/4   | 92 1/2   |
| Ind.            | 91 1/2   | 91 1/2   | 91 1/2   | 91 1/2   |
| Minn.           | 1 01 1/4 | 1 00 1/2 | 1 00 1/2 | 1 00 1/2 |
| Mo.             | 91 1/2   | 91 1/2   | 91 1/2   | 91 1/2   |
| Liver           | 71 3/4   | 71 3/4   | 71 3/4   | 71 3/4   |
| JULY WHEAT      |          |          |          |          |
| St. L.          | 88 1/4   | 87 1/2   | 87 1/2   | 87 1/2   |
| Chi.            | 88 1/2   | 88 1/2   | 88 1/2   | 88 1/2   |
| K. C.           | 86 1/2   | 85 3/4   | 85 3/4   | 86 1/2   |
| Minn.           | 91 1/4   | 90 1/2   | 90 1/2   | 90 1/2   |
| Winn.           | 87 1/2   | 87 1/2   | 87 1/2   | 87 1/2   |
| Liver           | 74 3/4   | 74       | 74 1/4   | 74 1/4   |
| SEPTEMBER WHEAT |          |          |          |          |
| Chi.            | 90       | 90 1/2   | 90 1/2   | 90 1/2   |
| K. C.           | 90 1/4   | 89 3/4   | 89 3/4   | 89 3/4   |
| Minn.           | 91 1/2   | 92 1/2   | 92 1/2   | 91 1/2   |
| OCTOBER WHEAT   |          |          |          |          |
| Liver           | 76 1/2   | 76 1/2   | 76 1/2   | 76 1/2   |
| MAY CORN        |          |          |          |          |
| St. L.          | 81 1/4   | 79 1/4   | 79 1/4   | 81 1/4   |
| Chi.            | 79 1/2   | 77 1/2   | 77 1/2   | 79 1/2   |
| Ind.            | 79 1/2   | 77 1/2   | 77 1/2   | 79 1/2   |
| Liver           | 71 1/2   | 71 1/2   | 71 1/2   | 71 1/2   |

| JULY CORN      |        |            |                |
|----------------|--------|------------|----------------|
| St. L.         | 77 1/2 | 76 1/2 x 1 | 76 1/2 x 1 1/2 |
| Chi.           | 77 1/2 | 73 1/2 x 1 | 73 1/2 x 1 1/2 |
| K. C.          | 77     | 73 1/2 x 1 | 73 1/2 x 1 1/2 |
| SEPTEMBER CORN |        |            |                |
| Chi.           | 72 1/2 | 70 1/2 x 1 | 71 1/2 x 1 1/2 |
| MAY OATS       |        |            |                |
| Chi.           | 46 1/2 | 44 1/2 x 1 | 43 1/2 x 1 1/2 |
| Winn.          | 46 1/2 | 44 1/2 x 1 | 44 1/2 x 1 1/2 |
| Minn.          | 46 1/2 | 44 1/2 x 1 | 45 1/2 x 1 1/2 |
| JULY OATS      |        |            |                |
| Chi.           | 40     | 38         | 38             |
| SEPTEMBER OATS |        |            |                |
| Chi.           | 37 1/2 | 36 1/2 x 1 | 36 1/2 x 1 1/2 |
| MAY RYE        |        |            |                |
| Chi.           | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 x 1 | 56 1/2 x 1 1/2 |
| SEPTEMBER RYE  |        |            |                |
| Chi.           | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 x 1 | 57 1/2 x 1 1/2 |
| Chi.           | 60     | 58 1/2 x 1 | 58 1/2 x 1 1/2 |
| MAY BARLEY     |        |            |                |
| Chi.           | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 x 1 | 54 1/2 x 1 1/2 |

100 lbs. small, 1 1/2 c; large, dark, 4 c; 100 lbs. small, 1 1/2 c; large, dark, 4 c.  
 CAPSIN—10 lbs. and over, 24c; 5 lbs. and over, 22c; 2 1/2 lbs. and over, 20c; 1 lb. and over, 18c; 1/2 lb. and over, 16c; 1/4 lb. and over, 14c; 1/8 lb. and over, 12c; 1/16 lb. and over, 10c; 1/32 lb. and over, 8c; 1/64 lb. and over, 6c; 1/128 lb. and over, 4c; 1/256 lb. and over, 2c; 1/512 lb. and over, 1c; 1/1024 lb. and over, 1/2c; 1/2048 lb. and over, 1/4c; 1/4096 lb. and over, 1/8c; 1/8192 lb. and over, 1/16c; 1/16384 lb. and over, 1/32c; 1/32768 lb. and over, 1/64c; 1/65536 lb. and over, 1/128c; 1/131072 lb. and over, 1/256c; 1/262144 lb. and over, 1/512c; 1/524288 lb. and over, 1/1024c; 1/1048576 lb. and over, 1/2048c; 1/2097152 lb. and over, 1/4096c; 1/4194304 lb. and over, 1/8192c; 1/8388608 lb. and over, 1/16384c; 1/16777216 lb. and over, 1/32768c; 1/33554432 lb. and over, 1/65536c; 1/67108864 lb. and over, 1/131072c; 1/134217728 lb. and over, 1/262144c; 1/268435456 lb. and over, 1/524288c; 1/536870912 lb. and over, 1/1048576c; 1/1073741824 lb. and over, 1/2097152c; 1/2147483648 lb. and over, 1/4194304c; 1/4294967296 lb. and over, 1/8388608c; 1/8589934592 lb. and over, 1/16777216c; 1/17179869184 lb. and over, 1/33554432c; 1/34359738368 lb. and over, 1/67108864c; 1/68719476736 lb. and over, 1/134217728c; 1/137438953472 lb. and over, 1/268435456c; 1/274877906944 lb. and over, 1/536870912c; 1/549755813888 lb. and over, 1/1073741824c; 1/1099511627776 lb. and over, 1/2147483648c; 1/2199023255552 lb. and over, 1/4294967296c; 1/4398046511104 lb. and over, 1/8589934592c; 1/8796093022208 lb. and over, 1/17179869184c; 1/17592186044416 lb. and over, 1/34359738368c; 1/35184372088832 lb. and over, 1/68719476736c; 1/70368744177664 lb. and over, 1/137438953472c; 1/140737488355328 lb. and over, 1/274877906944c; 1/281474976710656 lb. and over, 1/549755813888c; 1/562949953421312 lb. and over, 1/1099511627776c; 1/1125899906842624 lb. and over, 1/2199023255552c; 1/2251799813685248 lb. and over, 1/4398046511104c; 1/4503599627370496 lb. and over, 1/8796093022208c; 1/9007199254740992 lb. and over, 1/17592186044416c; 1/18014398509481984 lb. and over, 1/35184372088832c; 1/36028797018963968 lb. and over, 1/70368744177664c; 1/72057594037927936 lb. and over, 1/140737488355328c; 1/144115188075855872 lb. and over, 1/281474976710656c; 1/288230376151711744 lb. and over, 1/562949953421312c; 1/576460752303423488 lb. and over, 1/1125899906842624c; 1/1152921504606846976 lb. and over, 1/2251799813685248c; 1/2305843009213693952 lb. and over, 1/4503599627370496c; 1/4611686018427387904 lb. and over, 1/9007199254740992c; 1/9223372036854775808 lb. and over, 1/18014398509481984c; 1/18446744073709551616 lb. and over, 1/36028797018963968c; 1/36893488147419103232 lb. and over, 1/72057594037927936c; 1/73786976294838206464 lb. and over, 1/144115188075855872c; 1/147573952589676412928 lb. and over, 1/288230376151711744c; 1/295147905179352825856 lb. and over, 1/576460752303423488c; 1/590295810358705651712 lb. and over, 1/1152921504606846976c; 1/1180591620717411303424 lb. and over, 1/2305843009213693952c; 1/2361183241434822606848 lb. and over, 1/4611686018427387904c; 1/4722366482869645213696 lb. and over, 1/9223372036854775808c; 1/9444732965739290427392 lb. and over, 1/18446744073709551616c; 1/18889465931478580854784 lb. and over, 1/36893488147419103232c; 1/37778931862957161709568 lb. and over, 1/73786976294838206464c; 1/75557863725914323419136 lb. and over, 1/147573952589676412928c; 1/151115727451828646838272 lb. and over, 1/295147905179352825856c; 1/302231454903657293676544 lb. and over, 1/590295810358705651712c; 1/604462909807314587353088 lb. and over, 1/1180591620717411303424c; 1/1208925819614629174706176 lb. and over, 1/2361183241434822606848c; 1/2417851639229258349412352 lb. and over, 1/4722366482869645213696c; 1/4835703278458516698824704 lb. and over, 1/9444732965739290427392c; 1/9671406556917033397649408 lb. and over, 1/18889465931478580854784c; 1

[illegible]

|       |                 |       |                   |         |
|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------------|---------|
| April | 22.35/9 24.90/4 | 23.00 | chickens steady   | All     |
| May   | 22.00/9 24.00/4 | 22.00 | unchanged         | all     |
| June  | 20.60/9 20.40/4 | 20.00 | 2222, weak        | Cracked |
| July  | 20.00/9 20.00/4 | 20.00 | 300/3 301/3 extra | 100     |
| Aug.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 85/91 steady      | 29      |
| Sept. | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Oct.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Nov.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Dec.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Jan.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Feb.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| March | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| April | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| May   | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| June  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| July  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Aug.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Sept. | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Oct.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Nov.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Dec.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Jan.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Feb.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| March | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| April | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| May   | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| June  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| July  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Aug.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Sept. | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Oct.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Nov.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Dec.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Jan.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Feb.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| March | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| April | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| May   | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| June  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| July  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Aug.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Sept. | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Oct.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Nov.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Dec.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Jan.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Feb.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| March | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| April | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| May   | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| June  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| July  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Aug.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Sept. | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Oct.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Nov.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Dec.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Jan.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 100/4         | 300     |
| Feb.  | 19.25/9 19.75/4 | 19.50 | 100 1             |         |

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# MISSOURI SENATE PERFECTS OLD AGE PENSION MEASURE

McDowell-Jaffee Plan Provides Possible \$30 Monthly to All Persons Over 70 Years of Age.

## IN HARMONY WITH FEDERAL PROPOSAL

Efficacy, However, Depends on Separate Appropriation of Funds—This Avoided in Debate.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.  
JEFFERSON CITY, March 16.—The Senate perfected yesterday the McDowell-Jaffee old age pension bill under which, if passed, the State could pay a pension of \$30 a month to all persons more than 70 years old. There was no record vote, but the bill was unanimously perfected.

It will probably be called up for passage early next week and, if passed, will go to the House, where a pension bill specifying a different administrative machinery and specifically stating that the funds be raised by a head tax, has been reported from committee. The chances are, however, that the Senate bill will prevail in the House and that if any old age pension law is enacted at this session of the Legislature, it will be the bill perfected today.

**Dependent on Funds.**  
The putting into effect of the law, of course, would depend upon the appropriation of funds. Both two per cent sales tax bills pending in the Senate and House make such appropriations, but the passage is by no means certain. The sales tax was mentioned several times in debate today, but the question of funds was generally avoided. The Senate bill is drawn to conform to the Wagner-Lewis Federal old age pension bill now pending in Congress and under it Missouri would be eligible to receive any Federal funds which may be set aside for this purpose.

If there was any doubt on how the State Senate feels about old age pensions, it was dispelled yesterday when Senator Kinney of St. Louis offered what was in the nature of a test amendment, which provided that two-thirds of the cost of pensions be borne by the counties. He was met with such a barrage of criticism by Senator McDowell, who handled the bill, and Senators Jones, Lockridge, Lindsey, Cope and Searcy—all rural members—that he withdrew the amendment. All the objectors voiced unqualified approval of pensions.

**Plan of Administration.**  
The bill would place administration of the pensions in the hands of the Board of Managers of the State Elenosynary Institutions, a bipartisan board of six members, who would have under them an old age assistance commissioner appointed by the Governor.

They would handle Statewide administration with local details left in the hands of county old age assistance boards appointed by each county court. The county boards would be composed of three members, one a woman, who would serve without compensation. Application for pensions would be made to the county boards, which would pass on it, subject to the approval of the State Elenosynary Board. In case of disagreement, the State board would make a final decision, which could, however, be appealed in Circuit Court.

No person more than 70 years old would be eligible for a pension if he had a child who could support him, if his income totaled \$20 a month or his property amounted to more than \$3000, or if he were receiving assistance from any other public funds.

**Intention Under the Bill.**  
The intention is, that if the bill is passed, those persons over 70 years old now on relief rolls or in the county poor farms would be transferred to the old age pensions roll. Senator Joffe has estimated that there would be about 12,000 pensioners, basing his figures on a comparison with the per capita pensioners in other states.

The applicant for a pension, if his claim is approved, would be given a certificate entitling him to receive pension for one year. The certificate would be renewable. The applicant would then receive requisition blanks from the State Auditor which, when filled out, would empower the Auditor to draw a warrant in favor of the applicant. All persons receiving a certificate would be placed on the State old age assistance roll, which would be revised once a year. The county boards would have full powers of investigation and the penalty for any willful false statement or misrepresentation has been made a felony, punishable by as high as a five year penitentiary sentence. In St. Louis the local administrative board would be the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

**Like Original Proposal.**  
The bill as perfected is substantially like the original bill with changes made today were cutting down the salary of the commissioner from \$4500 to \$3600 and eliminating a section providing for the hiring of investigators by the county boards.

It was pointed out that pensions in each case would not necessarily amount to \$30 a month, but that the county boards would have power to fix the amount where they see fit. Funeral expenses not to exceed \$100 would also be allowable.

## Rail Expert and Japanese Wife



MR. AND MRS. H. W. KINNEY.

In San Francisco where they announced that they would make their home in Tahiti when Kinney, an American, completes his contract as adviser to the South Manchurian railways. His wife is a painter and poet.

## IMPERFORATE STAMP SALE SETS RECORD

Collectors and Dealers Buy \$529,000 Worth of Issues on First Day.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Postoffice Department reported today that \$529,838 in new stamp issues were sold to collectors and dealers yesterday—a new record for one day in Washington.

The rush began at 8 a. m. yesterday, as Postmaster-General Farley offered to the public duplicates of the 20 sheets of imperforate stamps which he distributed to President Roosevelt and other friends. Some dealers bought as much as \$15,000 worth. Thus the philatelists who rose up in complaint after Farley's distribution to his friends demonstrated that they were in earnest.

Only in Washington could the imperforate stamps be bought. More than 100 dealers from New York, Boston, St. Louis, Detroit and other cities were identified in the seething crowd which awaited opening of the sale. The philatelic agency on the sixth floor of the new Postoffice Building bore the brunt of the charge. The crowd was filled with special details of police milled in the crowd keeping order. More police stood inside the offices, for much of the business was done in cash. At noon a stack of \$100 bills about four inches high stood beside one clerk.

More than 50,000 "covers"—self-addressed envelopes—were sent to city postoffice to be stamped and mailed to collectors. A staff of 15 men was assigned to stamp and cancel these covers.

Sales at the philatelic agency of the Postoffice Department brought in \$500,058. At the city postoffice the Benjamin Franklin postoffice other sales amounted to \$29,780.

For a complete set of sheets of the new issues, collectors would pay \$1.50. The highest price for a single sheet was for the 16-cent air-mail special delivery, which was worth \$32. The cheapest was of the 1-cent Yosemite, worth \$2. They were sold for their face value and, except that they were not gummed and perforated, they all were just like other regular issues of their types.

The sale will continue indefinitely and the postoffice hopes to sell all of the \$1,700,000 worth which have been printed. The total business of the agency for the whole of last year amounted to only \$800,000.

## STABBED IN TAVERN FIGHT

Richard Williams, 36, Says Other's Boasting Started Brawl.

Richard Williams, a painter, 26 years old, 4028A North Eleventh street, was stabbed in the chest early today in a brawl in a tavern at 4306 Delmar boulevard. He told police he did not know who stabbed him. Thirteen men and five women in the tavern were arrested on peace disturbance charges.

The fight started, Williams said, when a man entered the tavern and boasted he had beaten Williams in a fight earlier in the evening in another tavern on Delmar boulevard.

**Tavern-Keeper Fined \$200.**  
James Thorpey, 1008 Market street, who operates a tavern at 927 Market street, was fined \$200 by default by Police Judge Simpson yesterday for selling liquor without a city license. Detectives testified that they purchased several drinks in the tavern Feb. 9.

**Like Original Proposal.**  
The bill as perfected is substantially like the original bill with changes made today were cutting down the salary of the commissioner from \$4500 to \$3600 and eliminating a section providing for the hiring of investigators by the county boards.

## DIVORCE DENIED BOTH IN WIFE-TRADING CASE

Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Deprived of Children's Custody by Judge Lindsey.

By the Associated Press.  
LOS ANGELES, March 16.—Judge Ben E. Lindsey denied divorce decrees yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Emerson, figures in an alleged wife-trading episode involving Mr. and Mrs. Barton Sewell, and deprived the Emersons of custody of their three children. The judge decreed the Emersons' children, all boys, should become wards of Mrs. Emerson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Scholtz.

The court held Emerson was not entitled to a divorce because he consented to and connived in Mrs. Emerson's misconduct with Sewell, a wealthy Beverly Hills sportsman. Mrs. Emerson's cross suit for a decree was rejected on the ground that her allegation of non-support had not been sustained by the evidence.

**Comment by Court.**  
When the hearing closed recently, Judge Lindsey absolved Mrs. Sewell of misconduct with Emerson, although he censured her for "one decided indiscretion." The "indiscretion" occurred during a beach party, in which Emerson and Mrs. Sewell occupied one bed and Sewell and Mrs. Emerson another.

Judge Lindsey heavily censure both the Emersons and the Sewells in his decision. He wrote: "When a husband sees his wife in danger of becoming the victim of the blandishments of another man, he must know that that man is a potential seducer of his wife. It is then the husband's duty to measure up to the proper responsibilities of such a situation. Unless he does, he cannot come here with the clean hands he must have before this court will grant him a divorce on grounds of adultery."

**On the Custody of Boys.**  
In awarding custody of the three boys to their grandparents, the judge said: "The court finds that the conduct of both parents has been such that before further custody of the children be entrusted to either of them, there should be some disciplinary measures employed upon both. Therefore, the court will ask that the grandparents of the children, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Scholtz, accept responsibility for the custody of the children."

Sewell's role was described by Judge Lindsey in the words: "His life of ease and luxury apparently has been without life's responsibilities. It involved here the sordid story of a rich young man, his idleness, drinking, pleasure, passion, selfishness and the final disloyalty that wrecked the home of his friends."

Judge's three conferences with 11-year-old Walter Emerson, oldest of the Emerson children, were touched on in this passage: "Walter has given the judge his reasons why he wishes that his custody might be awarded to his father, but the court cannot make such an order."

## QUINTUPLETS' PARENTS FIGHT GOVERNMENT GUARDIANSHIP

Go to Hospital When Bill Is Passed But Are Later Persuaded to Leave.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
CALLANDER, Ont., March 16.—Olivia and Elzire Dionne, parents of the quintuplets, attempted to establish custody of their famous babies yesterday by moving into the government sustained Dafoe hospital, where the five little girls are being cared for. They protested against the bill to make these babies wards of the King. The bill passed in the Ontario Legislature yesterday on third reading.

Carrying bag and baggage, the Dionnes entered the hospital. "If I go through this I'll go to the hospital and take my babies myself, even if I have to die on the spot," said Mrs. Dionne.

Dr. A. R. Dafoe, informed of the action, left immediately for the hospital, and apparently was at last able to prevail on the angry parents to return to their farm home across the road.

**TORONTO, Ont., March 16.**—The Dionne quintuplets' guardianship bill passed its third and final reading in the Ontario Legislature yesterday on opposition yesterday. All that is now needed before the bill becomes a law is the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor.

## WORD ABOUT THE SETH PARKER

Phillips Lord Abandons Cruise and Will Sell His Schooner.

TUTUILA, American Samoa, March 16.—Phillips Lord, radio entertainer under the name of Seth Parker, boarded the liner Mariposa Wednesday, bound for Hawaii with the expressed intention of selling his round-the-world schooner, Seth Parker.

Lord left here the schooner which was towed here by the Navy tug Ontario after its wireless had kept South Seas shipping in an uproar for days when it was caught in a storm Feb. 9.

**Rev. L. W. Heaton's New Charge.**  
The Rev. Lee W. Heaton, who has served several Episcopal parishes here during the last five years, has been appointed pastor of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church at Grand Island, Neb. He effected the consolidation of three parishes making the Church of the Apostles, Union boulevard and Maple avenue, and also served at Holy Innocents and Mount Calvary churches.

## FLOOD RECESSES, U.S. ROUTE 66 REOPENED NEAR VALLEY PARK

Meramec River Falls Rapidly; Marshall Road Submerged in Some Places.

With the rapid fall of flood water in the Meramec River, United States Highway No. 66 and Vandover road, south of Valley Park, were reopened to traffic yesterday afternoon. They had been under two feet or more of water since Wednesday night. Marshall road, east of Valley Park, remained submerged in sections today.

Stage of the Meramec at Valley Park was 19.4 feet at 7 o'clock this morning, a fall of 7.3 feet in 24 hours. Flood stage is 14 feet. The Mississippi at St. Louis was 20.4 feet at the same hour, a rise of .2 of a foot. Flood stage here is 30 feet.

Red Cross appeal for contributions to the Red Cross relief fund for residents of the Cross section of Missouri and Northeastern Arkansas driven from their homes by flooding of tributaries of the Mississippi, was issued by Thomas N. Dyart, president of the Chamber of Commerce. He said families had lost livestock and furniture and would need to be rehabilitated when the water receded. The Red Cross is receiving subscriptions at 1706 Olive street. Three additional workers have been sent to the flood area by the Red Cross, making 11 there, who are aided by more than 100 volunteers from local chapters.

## FORMER LABORER IN U. S. BECOMES NORWAY'S PREMIER

Johan Nygaardsvold Named to Form Cabinet After Johan L. Mowinkel Resigns.

OSLO, Norway, March 16.—Johan Nygaardsvold, a leading member of the Norwegian Labor Party and once a laborer in the United States, was authorized today by King Haakon to form a new cabinet. The Government of Johan L. Mowinkel, which had been in office since March, 1933, resigned yesterday.

Prime Minister Mowinkel resigned, 94 to 55 in Parliament. Nygaardsvold, who worked on railway and engineering projects in the United States from 1901 to 1907, was elected to the Storting in 1907 and became its president in 1934. He was Minister of Agriculture from 1931 to 1933.

The vote of non-confidence in Mowinkel's government came as the result of a dispute with the Farmer and Labor parties over a 2 per cent tax on all transactions for the relief of unemployment and to take care of municipal and state indebtedness, while the Government imposed any taxation.

**How Sewers Would Run.**  
The four trunk lines, all running southward from Clayton road, the southern boundary of Clayton and the district, would converge ultimately at Hanley and Manchester roads, Maplewood, there to continue in one line to the Deer Creek branch of River des Peres and thence to River des Peres in St. Louis.

One line, of 21-inch diameter, starting from North and South road, would be joined at Eager road by a 12-inch line starting from the Kirkwood perpendicular street car track. An 18-inch line beginning at Cromwell drive, and a 15-inch line starting from Broadway drive, would converge into a second 21-inch conduit at Lindbergh drive and Breckinridge avenue, Richmond heights. The two 21-inch lines then would meet at Hanley and Manchester roads, forming a 30-inch sewer for the remainder of its course into the River des Peres Drainage Works at the edge of St. Louis.

**Webster Groves Deal Suggested.**  
The report pointed out that Webster Groves was contemplating construction of a large trunk line along the Deer Creek Valley and suggested the possibility of eliminating 7500 feet of the Clayton line by joining it with that of Webster Groves. This could be paid for by an outright settlement or by a proportional division of construction cost of the enlarged line, the report said.

The petition for the establishment of the Clayton district, backed by the Clayton city administration, was filed after the proposed countywide district failed of approval by voters last September. Incorporation is sought under a law passed in 1933 following repeal of the Ralph sewer law two years earlier. Engineers Kinsey and Fulton were appointed by Judge Mueller, in accordance with the law, to prepare a preliminary report subject to court approval following the hearing in April.

## PRINTERS ON URBANA PAPER STRIKE OVER TELETYPESETTER

Editor Says Union Ordered Walkout As Test in Attempt to Control 'Puncher' Operators.

By the Associated Press.  
URBANA, Ill., March 16.—Twelve composing room employees of the Urbana Evening Courier were on strike today protesting against employment of a non-union operator on the printing room puncher unit of the "teletypesetter," which operates automatically.

Robert Sink, managing editor of the Courier which failed to issue yesterday, said the International Typographical Union issued orders for the strike from Indianapolis headquarters in order to make a test case and attempt to "gain control of all puncher units."

The new machine sets type without manual operation of a keyboard, and is motivated by perforated tape received at the same time printed copy is received over telegraph wire. Sink said union employees operate the Linotype on which the tape is used, but that the union wants a union member to operate the "puncher" which feeds tape to the Linotype.

## ELECTRIC EMPLOYEES VOTE TO STRIKE IN NEW YORK CITY

All Power Facilities in Four Boroughs To Be Tied Up In Case of Walkout.

By the Associated Press.  
NEW YORK, March 16.—Employees of the New York Edison company voted last night to take strike action in sympathy with Brooklyn Edison employees who voted a walkout last night. The strike, if called, would tie up all electric facilities in the four boroughs of New York City.

Action of the New York employees was communicated to Mayor La Guardia this morning. The date of the proposed walkout was left to a committee. The dispute centers about the recognition of the union as its members' collective bargaining agent.

## CZECH FARMERS IN TAX RIOT

2000 Force Collectors to Leave Land They Try to Seize.

By the Associated Press.  
BOHDAN, Czechoslovakia, March 16.—Tax rioting broke out in this remote mountain district yesterday when officials tried to seize farms for unpaid taxes. Several farmers and four gendarmes were injured. Violence began when a mob of 2000 forced tax collectors to leave a farm. The collectors called the gendarmes. When the police marched into town they were mobbed with stones and sticks from the houses. Police cars were stopped by rioters.

The gendarmes' commander tried to confer with the farmers but they said he must first withdraw his men from the town. This was done, but subsequently the police returned and there was no further disorder.

## CLAYTON SEWER PLAN HEARING ON APRIL 15

Report on Proposed Outfall Drainage Presented by Engineers.

Plans for building trunk sewers, at an estimated cost of \$226,400, for the proposed Clayton Outfall Sewer District, were described in the report of L. Z. Kinsey and Edward A. Fulton, engineers, filed in Circuit Judge Mueller's court at Clayton yesterday. A hearing on whether the district should be incorporated was set for April 15.

The report stated the purpose of the district was to eliminate discharge of raw sewage from Clayton into open streams in Richmond Heights. Clayton itself is completely provided with sewers and none of the four proposed trunk lines would be within the district. Its boundaries are the same as those of Clayton, except for a triangular section in the northeast corner, comprising a fourth of the town area, which drains to the east.

A PWA grant of \$48,000 for construction has been requested, the report said. The remainder would be raised by a bond issue, subject to approval by voters, which would be amortized by an ad valorem tax on all property in the district. The tax would be about 11 cents on the \$100 valuation, for 20 years. Of the total cost, \$156,000 would go for construction, \$25,000 for easements and right-of-way; \$22,000 for connection with St. Louis sewers, and \$23,400 for engineering, legal and other expenses.

**How Sewers Would Run.**  
The four trunk lines, all running southward from Clayton road, the southern boundary of Clayton and the district, would converge ultimately at Hanley and Manchester roads, Maplewood, there to continue in one line to the Deer Creek branch of River des Peres and thence to River des Peres in St. Louis.

One line, of 21-inch diameter, starting from North and South road, would be joined at Eager road by a 12-inch line starting from the Kirkwood perpendicular street car track. An 18-inch line beginning at Cromwell drive, and a 15-inch line starting from Broadway drive, would converge into a second 21-inch conduit at Lindbergh drive and Breckinridge avenue, Richmond heights. The two 21-inch lines then would meet at Hanley and Manchester roads, forming a 30-inch sewer for the remainder of its course into the River des Peres Drainage Works at the edge of St. Louis.

**Webster Groves Deal Suggested.**  
The report pointed out that Webster Groves was contemplating construction of a large trunk line along the Deer Creek Valley and suggested the possibility of eliminating 7500 feet of the Clayton line by joining it with that of Webster Groves. This could be paid for by an outright settlement or by a proportional division of construction cost of the enlarged line, the report said.

The petition for the establishment of the Clayton district, backed by the Clayton city administration, was filed after the proposed countywide district failed of approval by voters last September. Incorporation is sought under a law passed in 1933 following repeal of the Ralph sewer law two years earlier. Engineers Kinsey and Fulton were appointed by Judge Mueller, in accordance with the law, to prepare a preliminary report subject to court approval following the hearing in April.

## TWO MORE CANDIDATES FILE FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION

They Are Joseph J. Ward, Lawyer, and "Duke" Sheahan, Undertaker; Both Are Democrats.

Two Democrats filed with the Election Board yesterday petitions of nomination as candidates for the Board of Education. They were Joseph J. Ward, lawyer, 2246 Mulhally street, and "Duke" Sheahan, undertaker and former clothing store owner, 415 Washington boulevard. Ward's petition bore signatures of 18,779 voters and Sheahan's 7598. A minimum of 5484 was required.

In a statement, Ward promised, if elected, to co-operate with Superintendent of Instruction Gerling and with parent-teacher associations. He advocated extending playground facilities as much as funds permitted. Ward, who is 41 years old and a bachelor, was graduated from St. Louis University law school and took a master's degree at City College of Law and Finance. He was first president of the Young Men's Democratic Club and formerly was president of the Jefferson Club. Sheahan, son and namesake of the late John J. Sheahan and former professional baseball and soccer player, received decorations for valor as a First Lieutenant in the World War.

Four Republicans and one other Democrat have filed for re-election. Time for filing will expire Monday night.

**Postmaster's Recommendations.**  
WASHINGTON, March 16.—The office of Senator Dietrich (Dem.), Illinois, has announced that Edward G. Zinn, LaSalle County Democratic chairman, had been recommended as acting postmaster of Streator, Ill. At the same time it was reported that the Senate Postoffice Committee was considering the nominations of Charles Loeb, Ace Paris and William H. McAlpin as postmasters of Urbana, Champaign and Marion, respectively.

## VENIZELLOS DECLARES REVOLT WAS SUCCESSION OF ERRORS

Former Greek Premier Gives His Ideas of Why Anti-Government Action Failed.

By the Associated Press.  
ROME, March 16.—The abortive Greek revolution was just a succession of errors, says former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos, in an interview published today in Tribuna. He says he did not assume leadership in the revolt until the Greek Government declared the revolutionary ships were pirates. Venizelos is quoted as saying the greatest error was when the fleet went to Crete instead of going immediately to Saloniki, where revolt had broken out. The second error, he says, was in not arriving on time at Kavalla, after leaving Crete, losing the advantage of a surprise attack. A third error, he says, was in not getting together enough provisions and ammunition for the fleet beforehand.

## GEORGIA LEGISLATURE VOTES STATE DRY LAW REFERENDUM

Under Compromise Measure, Any County May Hold Local Option Election.

By the Associated Press.  
ATLANTA, Ga., March 16.—A compromise bill providing for a State-wide referendum May 15 on repeal of Georgia's bone dry law, was passed by the Legislature yesterday. The House approved the measure, 99 to 13. The Senate passed it, 23 to 16.

The Constitution provides that the referendum on repeal of the law within five days, Sundays excepted, it automatically shall become a law. If repeal is approved in the proposed referendum, any county, on petition signed by 15 per cent of its qualified voters, may hold an election to decide whether liquor shall be legally sold.

## TEXANS' PLANS FOR GAS LINE TO ST. LOUIS GIVEN TO PWA

Proposals for Public Corporation, Which Would Seek Loan, Are Presented.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Public Works Administration and the State of Texas joined yesterday in an effort to secure a practical scheme of piping natural gas from the Panhandle of Texas to Detroit and St. Louis.

A rough draft of plans for a public corporation in Texas to seek and handle a \$60,000,000 loan from the PWA was presented yesterday by H. Foley, chief of the PWA legal staff, and Secretary of Interior Ickes by R. B. Anderson, tax commissioner of Texas, and Scott Gaines, assistant to the State Attorney General.

Anderson predicted that the Texas Legislature would pass quickly any such plan the administration might approve and thereby would permit the State, through the corporation, to make an early application for the funds.

## FEDERAL AGENTS CONTINUE RAIDS; ARRESTS TOTAL 2110

12,000 Operatives Take Part in Drives in Various Parts of Country.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, March 16.—Arrests by Government agents in an intensive campaign against law violations falling under Treasury supervision totaled 2100 today as operations of six Federal agencies continued in various parts of the country.

Today's tabulation showed: 1175 arrests by the alcohol tax unit; 584 by the Narcotics Bureau; 55 by the secret service, 279 by the Customs Bureau; 16 by the Coast Guard, and by the intelligence unit of the Internal Revenue Service. Twelve thousand Federal agents participated in the nationwide operations, which besides the arrests resulted in confiscation of thousands of dollars worth of property.

## MRS. ROOSEVELT'S DAILY MAIL

Two to Three Hours Required For Answering in Busy Season.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, March 16.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said last night that she is able to do a great many things because of "expert assistance" of the White House staff. In a radio address she said 105,000 letters were read and answered last year. Requests for gifts for church bazaars are answered. Photographs of the White House and its grounds are requested for autographs are honored on small White House cards in spare time.

"I usually spend two to three hours a day in the busy season marking new letters and signing those written," she said. "I simply write in the letters what I think should or could be done, leaving the letters to be dictated in full by Mrs. Scheider (her personal secretary). Usually out of the daily batch I personally only have to dictate two or three letters."

## \$10,000,000 AND WHAT TO DO

RFC Forms New Corporation But Policy Is Not Announced.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, March 16.—The RFC has organized a \$10,000,000 mortgage loan agency which does not know just what to do with it. A deluge of inquiries followed an announcement Thursday by RFC Chairman Jesse Jones that "the RFC Mortgage Company" had been incorporated under the laws of Maryland. To all inquiries, officials replied that details had not been completed and that arrangements for operation have not been made.

Although officials were careful to say that no official statement of policy could be made now, the opinion was that the new company would make mortgage loans only on business and profit-producing properties.

## TWO ARKANSAS TOWNS BAR NORMAN THOMAS

He Wires President After Officials Keep Him From Addressing Sharecroppers.

By the Associated Press.  
MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 16.—Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, telegraphed President Roosevelt last night that he had been "forcibly prevented" from addressing a meeting, composed largely of Negro sharecroppers, at Birdson, Ark., late yesterday. Returning here after a survey of the Arkansas tenant farm situation, Thomas and members of his party said they were escorted from the steps of a Negro church at Birdson after an officer advised them not to speak "because I cannot give you and innocent people protection."

Earlier, at Marked Tree, Ark., he was speaking from the front porch of a home when city officials confronted him with an ordinance prohibiting meetings in public places without a permit.

Thomas commented that the authorities "act as if I had a bomb in one pocket and a gun in the other. Actually, the most dangerous situation I to President Roosevelt, Thomas said. "There but a sample of the most arrogant tyranny I have seen in America. There is a complete disregard of the spirit of the AAA acreage reduction contract and an administration of relief which makes it a weapon of tyranny and exploitation. Nothing less than action by you to hear representatives of Southern Tenant Farmers' Union to force open investigation of relief and evictions and to guarantee elementary rights to American citizens available to save a tragedy from arising out of potentially the most dangerous situation I have seen in America."

About 300 persons had gathered at Birdson to hear Thomas make one of a series of speeches attacking the present plantation system of farming.

"As I rose to speak," Thomas said, "some one in the audience shouted 'Go tell that New York Jew to get out of here.' I asked the crowd how many wanted to continue the meeting. Only a few held up their hands."

## MELLON INCOME TAX HEARING ENDS ITS FIRST MONTH

Counsel Indicates Three Weeks More May Be Required to Wind Up Case.

By the Associated Press.  
PITTSBURGH, March 16.—The first month of Andrew W. Mellon's income tax hearing ended yesterday with attorneys still submitting figures to see whether the deal between Bethlehem and the McClintic-Marshall steel corporations was properly consummated from a taxation standpoint and whether the former Secretary of the Treasury paid enough tax on his share of it. Counsel indicated the hearing, which was in recess today, might continue three weeks longer.

Mellon claims a \$120,000 refund on his 1931 income tax, insists he paid a proper tax that year on the transaction whereby Bethlehem took over the McClintic-Marshall steel fabricating firm. Mellon owned 30 per cent of McClintic-Marshall. The Government contends he profited \$600,000 on the deal and should pay \$100,000 tax, a major item in the \$200,000 Internal Revenue Bureau says he owes for 1931.

A. J. Slater, youthful attorney for Mellon yesterday asked whether the transaction whereby Bethlehem took over the McClintic-Marshall steel fabricating firm, Mellon owned 30 per cent of McClintic-Marshall. The Government contends he profited \$600,000 on the deal and should pay \$100,000 tax, a major item in the \$200,00



















# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

A Forum  
On Prospective  
Jobs for  
Students

## A FASHION IN SPRING HATS

TED COOK'S COOK-COOS -- MARTHA CARR  
ELSIE ROBINSON -- WINCHELL ON BROADWAY  
RECIPES BY MRS. LANG  
ETIQUETTE -- FICTION -- COMICS -- BRIDGE

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1935.

PAGES 1-6C

## Today

Who Runs This Country?  
Put Women in Charge.  
Shooting at Mecca.  
Far From Orange, N. J.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.

SAN SIMONE, Cal., March 16. — President Green of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement, called on Senators to stand by the McCarran amendment. No compromise is acceptable, he said.

Innocent Americans, ignorant of the fact that this has become a Government by well-organized minorities, will wonder whether they elect Senators and Representatives to make laws or send them to Washington to take orders from various well-organized groups.

Some intelligent observers believe that the next development in the United States will be the abolition of State governments, the 48 states becoming provinces, with governors or supervisors appointed in Washington, with the House of Representatives and the Senate changed into one law-making body of 300 members.

That might be just as well if the so-called law-making bodies are to be directed in their law-making by the executive power on the one hand, and the power or organized minorities on the other.

Later, "the Senate rejects the McCarran amendment." Some Senators do not realize, apparently, that they are sent to Washington to do what the American Federation of Labor tells them to do.

An intelligent, public-spirited woman, whose name everybody in the United States knows well, suggests that the women of the country who do all of the housekeeping indoors should have a share in the present effort to do housekeeping and house cleaning outdoors. This is her suggestion:

"I am told that the women of the United States control quite a large percentage of the money and that they expend a very large percentage of it. They must, therefore, be interested in the value of real estate from a practical point of view and I know that they are deeply interested from an esthetic point of view in the appearance and beauty of their homes and surroundings.

"Therefore I suggest that a goodly amount from the four billions be appropriated for the cleaning up of the approaches to the smaller towns and cities of the country and that this money be administered by women and, as far as possible or feasible, the work be carried out by unemployed women."

"The only tools needed for the work would be rakes, shovels and trucks for cartage. They could be given authority to remove signs and unsightly objects which are found on state property."

"So far as I remember, up to the present time, all of the money spent by the Federal Government has been controlled by the male voter."

Wherever he dwells in his paradise the great Prophet Mohammed will be interested in the news from Mecca. Every good Mohammedan must go to Mecca, kiss and walk four times around the sacred black stone which is supposed to be a pure ruby sent down from heaven, although it is not a ruby.

It was from that stone that Mohammed rose to heaven on his ecstatic expedition, riding his beautiful mare Alborak, returning safely to tell what he had seen.

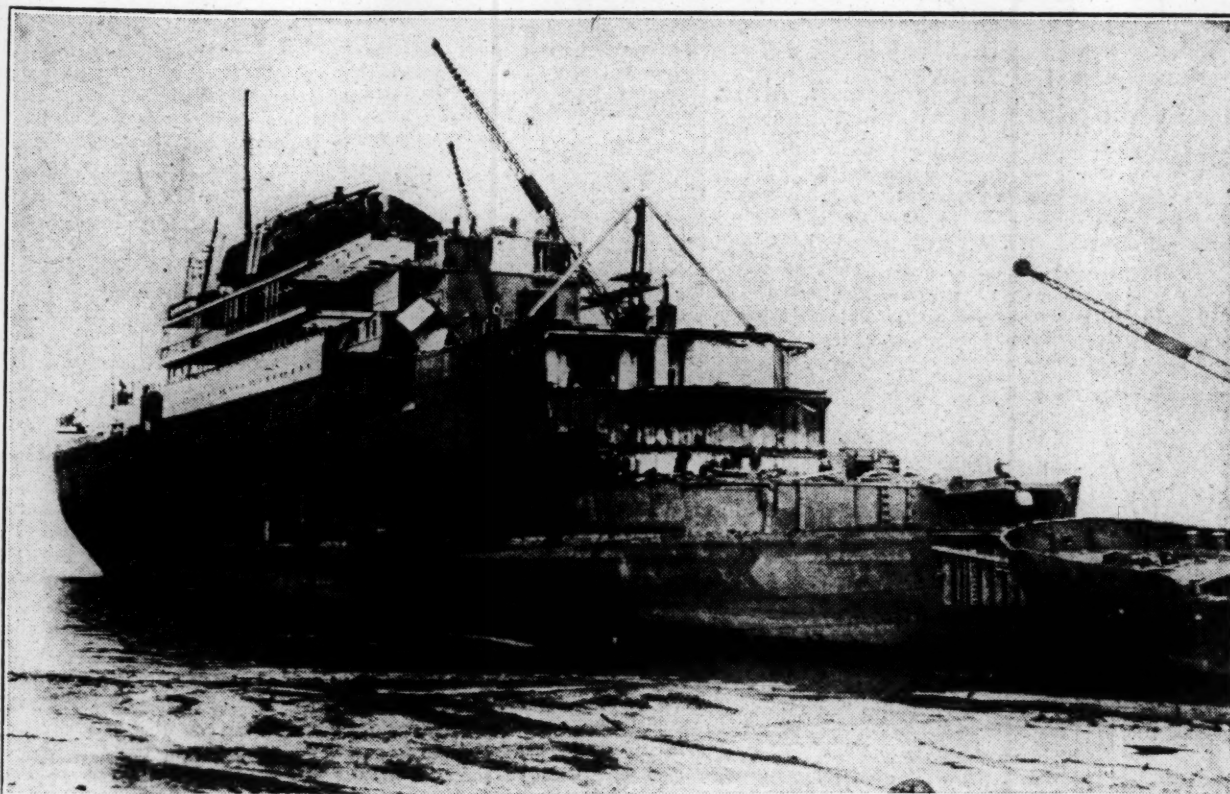
Yesterday, Ibn Saud, king of the desert, was solemnly walking around the Kaaba stone with his sword apparent, when three assassins with daggers attacked them just as they finished the third round. Ibn Saud's bodyguard fired and killed the three assassins, whereupon the King and his heir made the fourth turn around the black stone quite calmly. What could be more fantastic than that, or what could make the Prophet Mohammed and his master Allah, ruler of all, angry? In the Kaaba, where the black stone is located, and everywhere at Mecca, every man's life is supposed to be safe, no pious Arab would dream of assassination. Yet you see what happened.

Two Americans, Mr. and Mrs. Stein, from East Orange, N. J., were alleged accomplices, accused of spying for Russia, will be tried in Paris within a few days. The Spitzes and others are accused of informing "a foreign Power" of French secrets concerning high explosives, planes built to fly through the stratosphere and across the Atlantic in six hours, and "chemical warfare secrets," which means recipes for more deadly gases.

This country might like to know about those deadly gases, for if France has them, other countries will have them and it is always desirable to know just what you

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

## END OF A GREAT SHIP



"CALL ME JOE"

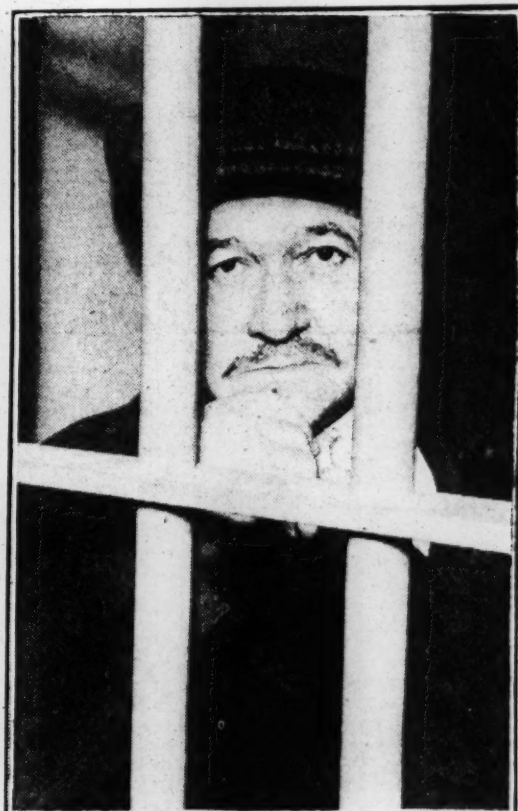
The S. S. Minnetonka, once the largest cargo ship afloat, being broken up at Borrowstouness, Scotland. The vessel was built in 1924.

## LADIES OF WINGED SLIPPER



Flight Leader Cora Sterling and her squad of women flyers, whose insignia is a winged slipper, lined up for the regular Sunday trip aloft from a Seattle, Wash., airport.

## JAILED FOR DEBT



Martin Kuehn, unemployed blacksmith of Chicago, was sent to jail under an old law and will be held as long as his creditor, a woman, pays fifty cents a day for his keep.

## NEW CONVENT IN KIRKWOOD



Home of the Carmelite Sisters at Woodlawn and Manchester avenues, which is now nearing completion.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARTY



Children of the Night and Day Camp celebrate the holiday with a party in costumes they made. Here are Betty Slayback and Esther Mitchell.



Harriet Fetter and Rose Brodhage.



Alma Jenkerson.

## HE COULDN'T HIDE



William Stein, 16 years old, weighs 285 pounds and is 6 feet, 4 inches tall. He ran away from his home in Chicago but was recognized immediately in Omaha and held for his parents.







# IF YOU ASK My OPINION

By MARTHA CARR

Dear Mrs. Carr:  
My sister and I would like your advice on our problems. My mother and father have been married for eight years. I have been staying with a married sister in another city, and my sister with another married sister. As they could no longer keep us, we came to live with our mother. We have two sisters in a boarding school. I would like very much to have them come home to live, but here is the problem.

My mother is living with a man; but when my sister and I came to live with her, we thought she would live this life. I am the eldest and it naturally hurts me to see her like this. When we start talking to mother, she cries and gives herself and says she is doing it for us.

She lets us know she doesn't want us and goes with us everywhere. Of course, we would like to know young people and boys, but she refuses. We would both like to get a job and live on our own. We both sing and have had some success on the radio. I sang with my sister over the radio in another city. We would like to know where we could meet some young people. How can we tell our mother about mother? Or could we let them find out later?

J. AND P.

Letters intended for this column must be addressed to Martha Carr at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr will answer all questions of general interest but, of course, cannot give advice on matters of a purely legal or medical nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may enclose an addressed and stamped envelope for personal reply.

M. Hudson, president, Blackburn College, Carlinville, Ill., for information concerning this "self-help" junior college? By doing all the work which is needed to keep the college running, except the teaching, the students earn nearly all their expenses. You may judge of the quality of their scholarship by the fact that graduates of Blackburn may enter the junior year of the large universities without examination.

I taught for a year at Blackburn and found the students most capable and likeable. A number of them were from St. Louis. "25 Grad" sounds like the type of girl who would fit in well with these young people, so I am asking you to forward this letter to her.

FRANCES F. T.

Dear Mrs. Carr:  
I have a St. Patrick's day party, will you please print it in your column? And also give suggestions for decorations and games.

AUDREY H.

I have these and will be glad to send them if you will self-addressed, stamped envelope in which I may mail them to you.

Dear Mrs. Carr:  
I AM 15 years old and very interested in ping pong. I would like to know if there is a place where girls my age play for prizes or just for sport?

2. Is an eggshell blouse all right to wear with a white skirt?

A PING PONGER.

If anyone writes about a Ping Pong club I will let you know, if, meanwhile, you send me a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

2. This combination is very pretty and suitable if the blouse is a pretty, new design.

Dear Mrs. Carr:  
I reply to W. A. whose query on a chess and checker club was printed, the Friday Chess Club meets at the downtown Y. M. C. A. each Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Chess players and those who wish to learn to play chess are welcome.

R. L. BUCHAN.

Extra-Brilliant  
Plays Due to  
Poor Bidding  
By P. Hal Sims

THE newspapers stated in regard to a certain tournament that there was a dearth of the usual brilliant plays and dazzling psychics. I am glad. Extra-brilliant plays—said to be usually the result of bad bidding. Dazzling psychics often dazzle no one but the scorekeeper who is properly shocked.

Sir Derrick Wehner played today's hand at the sound contract of three no trumps. South had put in a third-hand spade bid, therefore the opening lead by North was the ten of spades.

LUCKY IN LOVE.

Dear Mrs. Carr:  
I AM 15 years of age. I would like to have a hobby and I don't know what to choose. Could you suggest something? If your readers have any suggestions, I would appreciate them.

PERRY.

Send me your address (addressed and stamped envelope) and I will mail you my "Occupations for Women" and one of the Community Council's booklets, "Adventures in Spade Time."

Dear Mrs. Carr:  
I AM 15 years of age. I would like to have a hobby and I don't know what to choose. Could you suggest something? If your readers have any suggestions, I would appreciate them.

MRS. V. V.

My father isn't much better now, he is getting thinner all the time. Would it be asking too much to ask you to get an overcoat for Daddy, size 40? He hasn't one since I can remember and I know sometimes he really feels like asking a lot, but he is sick and needs it so badly. Mr. Carr, Mrs. S., who came to see me, thought you had done so much, but I don't feel I can ask this of her. People don't know how hard it is to finance, where there is no money. We get only about four dollars a month. We get only about four dollars a month. We get only about four dollars a month.

D. S.

Your friend, Mrs. S., has told me about this and I hope I shall be able to send an overcoat some time soon.

Dear Mrs. Carr:  
In your column I read the letter from "35 Grad" who wants a university education but is unable to finance it. May I suggest that she write to Dr. William

Cooking Note To reheat place in pan in which baked. Cover tightly and steam for an hour. Small pudding require half an hour.

## GUIDING STUDENTS IN THE CHOICE OF CAREERS



By Marguerite Martyn

PROSPECTS of finding employment in the fields of medicine, law, business and finance, journalism, engineering, transportation and industry and the ministry are not so good. That went without saying in a panel discussion participated in by ranking representatives of these callings for the benefit of senior students from all the schools of the county gathered at Junior High School, University City. The meeting was held as the first in a vocational guidance project launched by Y. M. C. A. leaders with a committee of faculty members from all the high schools and two private schools in the county. Later group meetings are to be held in private homes where students who have expressed an interest in a particular trade or profession will confer with persons of authority in the chosen occupation who have volunteered to answer questions and share their experiences with boys and girls.

The movement is being directed from the office of W. F. Lewis, executive secretary of the county branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Clayton. Homes of leading citizens in different localities have been offered for the meetings. It is expected the plan will provide an unusual opportunity for students to profit by the advice of persons of practical experience. Fewer round pegs in square holes, fewer misfits, fewer false starts in a newer generation of workers ought to be the result. Whether or not the wisest, most successful of business and professional people will be able, in these times of economic confusion, to steer young ambition straight toward a job, they will be able to warn them against blind alleys and overcrowded fields. That is what they were mostly doing at this first meeting.

The pessimistic note was sounded by Dean Wiley Rutledge of the College of Law, Dean A. S. Langsdorf of the Engineering School and Dean Isador Loeb of the College of Business and Finance, Washington University, until Dr. George M. Gibberty of the First Congregational Church, Webster Groves, who steered the discussion, was moved to apply to them the nickname which has made another Dean famous. He called them the "Gloomy Deans." But Dr. Gibberty was scarcely less cheerful when he said that the discussion was held to give the younger man an advantage. There are too many doctors, plumbers, bookkeepers, too many everything. Why not say, "There is going to be competition in any field. Then why shouldn't I do what I like?"

For a fellow who is interested not in a racket and not in getting rich, there is no better opportunity anywhere. Engineering, declared Dean Langsdorf, has been hit harder than any other profession unless it be architecture. "And engineering is held responsible for creating unemployment, the replacement of man power by machines. We contend, of course, that the problem is to increase purchasing power. In our own field we are studying engineering from the economic standpoint, making surveys which should show how many engineers there should be in the country and how they may be absorbed and integrated in agriculture as well as in industry. Another remedy for over supply is greater discrimination in admission to schools. A reasonable amount of mathematical ability should determine entrance qualifications."

Dr. Loeb announced himself right off as being "no flabby optimist." Still he felt no reason for leaving students discouraged. "The situation in business is better than it was two years ago, or even one year ago. The question in my field is whether a high school student should go straight into business or trade or into college for preparation. A remnant of the old time business man who believed a college education a liability rather than an asset we still have. One reason for this is that there was no specialized training for business in his day. But he is passing. It is the practice now for personal men of big businesses to visit schools looking for likely material. They are looking for ability, leadership, personality but most often it is scholastic records they look at first. Let us see your high school record, they say. Sometimes they don't even look at the student but engage him on his record. For that reason I say the man choosing a business career needs preparation as well as for the professions. In business,

many of our most brilliant advances have been made by women, particularly in research."

When questions were in order the doctor was asked if there were not more opportunities for persons of practical experience. Fewer round pegs in square holes, fewer misfits, fewer false starts in a newer generation of workers ought to be the result. Whether or not the wisest, most successful of business and professional people will be able, in these times of economic confusion, to steer young ambition straight toward a job, they will be able to warn them against blind alleys and overcrowded fields. That is what they were mostly doing at this first meeting.

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too, there are satisfactions other than salaries and earnings. Business has suffered because the profit motive has been too dominant. Unless profit is tempered by service we are going to get into further trouble. Business in the past has lacked codes of ethics. If private business is to endure it must have a sense of social function, must rest upon certain moral principles.

After hearing the professors insist upon long training it must have been encouraging to impatient youth to hear Sam Greenland, public service executive say, "I am just an ordinary public utility operator and can talk only from experience. I have seen untrained boys fit into the transportation business as well as others who came with high qualifications. The tendency the last five years has been to strip forces down to a skeleton. Men now coming back are not those who formerly held the jobs, but younger men. Not only street railway but bus and air transportation are going to need new life."

Prof. Langsdorf directed a question at Mr. Greenland. "What about the scandals in the opera-

tion of public utilities?" What is your attitude toward housecleaning in these industries?

"A great many have cleaned house," responded Greenland. "In the midst of fierce competition we must adjust ourselves to a point where we will be able to earn and attract additional capital or we face public ownership. The trouble you refer to usually is with the holding companies."

T. W. Van Schoick, shoe manufacturing executive, also sounded the optimistic note. "In my day,"

### Some Miscellaneous Recipes By Gladys T. Lang

Dear Mrs. Lang:

AN you advise me how to prepare "St. John's Bread?" I was shopping in a St. Louis market and I asked the clerk what the fruit was, it can be eaten like candy. We don't like it raw, and I thought if I knew how to cook it, maybe we would like it better.

MRS. H. FESTUS, Mo.

The only way I have ever heard of it being served is to grate it and sprinkle over macaroni and noodles, or ground up and put in cookie dough for seasoning.

Orange Bread.

Peel very thin and shred very fine the rind from three large navel oranges. Cover well with water and boil until tender from 10 to 15 minutes. Pour off water, add one cup of white sugar and one-half cup of brown sugar and melt over fire.

For the batter, sift together three cups of flour, one teaspoon of salt and three level teaspoons of baking powder. Add the orange peel and sugar to one cup of milk and one well-beaten egg, then gradually add the flour, salt and baking powder, and beat well. Fill well buttered baking powder cans two-thirds full. Let stand 20 minutes, then bake in a moderate oven about 45 minutes. This may be baked in a loaf pan.

Crepes Suzettes.

Two eggs.  
Three-fourths cup of flour.  
One-half teaspoon of salt.  
Two teaspoons of sugar.  
One-fourth teaspoon of baking powder.  
Two-thirds cup of milk.

Beat the eggs and add ingredients in the order given. Heat a six-inch iron skillet, melt two tablespoons of butter and when hot pour in just enough batter to middle of skillet, tilt skillet to let run over bottom until barely covered. Cook over a low flame until slightly colored, then turn. Stack crepes until ready to use. In a chafing dish or metal dish with spirit lamp, melt a square of butter, two dessert spoons of sugar and the juice of one large orange. Add three more squares of butter. When all is melted, add a pony each of brandy, benedictine, Grand Marnier and Kirschwasser. Place the crepes in this sauce; light the sauce, baste well and roll. After the flame

has died down, serve, pouring a little sauce over each rolled crepe.

Peanut Brittle.

Melt two cups of sugar in a skillet until light brown, stirring constantly. Add two cups of peanuts and a pinch of salt, stir in the melted sugar until well coated, then pour on an oiled platter or marble slab. If poured on marble, roll over hard with a rolling pin immediately, to crush the nuts. When cold break in pieces.

Hungarian Goulash.

Three pounds of chuck of beef.  
Three pints of stock.  
Two cloves of garlic.  
One bay leaf.  
One tablespoon of paprika.  
Few grains of cayenne.  
Six medium sized potatoes.

Cut the meat in one and a half inch pieces. Dust with salt, pepper and flour and brown quickly in drippings. Add the stock, the crushed garlic, bay leaf and cayenne, and simmer very slowly for two and a half hours. Cut the potatoes the size of meat and add to meat and cook about 35 minutes longer. Add the paprika and thicken sauce with three tablespoons of butter and two of flour, melted together, and added gradually, stirring until well blended and smooth.

Szegediner goulash can be made as above, using half beef and half pork, and omitting the potatoes. When the meat is tender, place in a casserole, cover with cooked sauerkraut and spread over with well seasoned mashed potatoes. Place in oven until all is thoroughly heated.

Chow Mein.

Cut one pound of pork tenderloin into strips two inches long. Heat a frying pan and add one-fourth cup of pork drippings. When hot, add the meat and reduce heat, simmering slowly 15 to 20 minutes without browning the meat, add one-half pound of water chestnuts cut into shreds, one cup of bamboo shoots, cut into narrow strips, and one cup of thinly sliced celery. Moisten with one-half cup of white stock and simmer gently until the vegetables are tender. Season with one tablespoon of Chinese sauce and thicken with a little cornstarch mixed with cold water. Serve on a bed of French fried noodles and garnish top with egg threads. For egg threads, beat one egg, season, and fry in a large oiled skillet without browning. Cut into threads about two inches long. More seasoning may be added.

### Children Need Explanations of The Forbidden

By Mrs. Brooke P. Church

TOMMY was four, and intensely curious and inquiring age. He was always investigating the household equipment, and was very fond of the kitchen because it offered more scope for his activities.

There were certain things his mother had forbidden him to touch. The flour-bin, since it made a mess; the supplies in the cupboard, since, delightful as they were from the child's standpoint, they were not good for his health; the can of lye and the bottle of bleach, for the reason that they were poison.

Tommy could not read, and had no previous experience to guide him in his experiments. The word poison meant no more to him than sweet and sour. He tried the flour-bin and in spite of his mother's scolding, enjoyed the results of playing with flour. The raisins and nuts and sugar in the cupboard were equally delectable. He tried them both, and the consequences can be guessed. That he lived at all was little short of a miracle.

In dealing with certain dangers it is useless simply to make prohibitions without accompanying explanations. Furthermore, there must be some discrimination used by the mother in her manner of prohibition. Tommy could not have killed or even severely injured himself with flour or stolen goods. But in his mind these thefts were no different from stealing from the forbidden can or bottle.

For some reason, best known to his mother, he must not touch, and would be punished if he did. Very well, if he was willing to endure the penalty, he had a perfect right to pursue his investigation.

No reliance should be placed on "Don't touch." The opportunity to touch must be carefully guarded against.

The pan must be absolutely smooth or the omelet is bound to stick.

garnish top with egg threads. For egg threads, beat one egg, season, and fry in a large oiled skillet without browning. Cut into threads about two inches long. More seasoning may be added.

### Problems of Calling Cards And Visiting

By Emily Post

Dear Mrs. Post:  
My husband and I are newcomers and several of my neighbors came in the other afternoon for the first time and none of them left any cards. In the past

I have always left mine when I paid a first visit, but I don't want to do anything that may not be customary in this town. Would you suggest that I go but leave no cards?

Answer: When in Rome one is supposed to do as the Romans do. Therefore, return the visits and leave no cards on those whom you find at home. You should, of course, leave your card on those who are not at home. If you have double cards, then leave one of these. If you always use separate cards, then whether it would be best to leave your husband's card with your own, which would be correct, or whether you might be thought to be putting on airs, is something you may have to decide to the best of your ability. In your place, I think I should decide in favor of informality and leave only my own card.

Dear Mrs. Post: The idea of a servant carrying three and four cards on a tray at one time to the lady of the house seems a little curious to me. For example, my husband, my sister, my mother and I called to see Mrs. X, and a servant opened the door and asked, "What names shall I say, please?" I said, "Mrs. John Smith," and when Mrs. X came down she said, "Oh, I thought you were alone." I've since wondered if perhaps she would not have seen us and asked, "What names shall I say, please?" and what I should have done.

Answer: If you know the lady slightly, your mother's, your sister's and your own double cards should have been put on the servant's tray. If you know her well, you should have said, "Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Green."

Dear Mrs. Post: I have a question about calling cards. I have a card which I have used for some time, but I have heard that it is not correct. Should I use a new card or is it all right to use the old one?

Answer: It is all right to use the old card if it is not worn and if it is not out of date. If it is out of date, it is better to use a new card.











